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AWFUL RAILROAD WRECK

SEVENTY-FIVE PEOPLE KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED

An Excursion Train En Route to Niagara Falls Goes Through a Bridge on the Peoria & Western Railroad With Terrible Results—List of the Victims

CHATSWORTH, Ill, Aug 12—A terrible accident occurred to a Toledo, Peoria & Western railroad excursion train, three miles east of here Wednesday night a few minutes before 12 o'clock. The train was composed of five sleepers, two chair cars, six day coaches and a baggage car, drawn by Engines Nos. 21 and 18. The accident was caused by the burning of a bridge. The engineer on the head engine saw the fire some distance, but thought it was the grass. As the train drew near, the real nature of the fire was discovered, but too late. The train was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The air brakes were applied. The engineer on the hind engine jumped, the fireman stuck to his post. The first engine jumped the chasm safely, the second engine was thrown from the track, landing on her right side, and burying Engineer E B McClintock. All the cars except the sleepers were telescoped. The wrecked cars took fire, and as there was no water within reach, the passengers were obliged to extinguish the flames with dust from the prairie. When they were thus engaged a tornado struck them, and the unearthly shrieking of the wind added to the terrors of the scene.

Seventy-five persons killed and nearly three hundred injured, perhaps a score of them fatally, is the appalling record of the night's disaster. Before daylight in the morning there were sixty-five bodies laid out on the prairie, and forty or fifty were found living wounded under some debris not far away. Some of the latter died while being lifted out on flat cars for transportation to Chatsworth. At the wreck hundreds of men were searching for more victims and shortly after daylight four more unrecognizable masses of human flesh and tattered clothing were found deep in the ruins.

Among the killed already recognized are William Stevens and two daughters of Loma Michael Reagan of Binghamton N Y James Sherman of Brimfield L B McClintock, of Peoria, engineer Sarah May Laws of Eureka, fractured skull, probably injured while asleep N A Moore I D McFadden of Peoria Capt Dahlke A Martin, of Bloomington J A Ross of Brooks Station Ill J Boly, J S Kody, of Brooks Station, Ill, Mrs John Murphy, of Peoria, Henry Swegelson, of Keokuk, Iowa Orney Spaits, of Green Valley, Ill, —— Wright, railroad man, of Peoria, Mrs Lizzie McClure and child Mrs James Dale, of Peoria Mrs Millie Mrs William Pell, of Peoria, B D Wynette of Peoria C Goebel, of Peoria, Rev William McCollins of Galesburg, Ill I Adams of Fairbury Ill Troyille of Pekin, Ill W H Lott, of Elmwood Ill, Adah Webster, of Peoria, Ill Mrs William Allen of Peoria Ill, Mrs Nadlejo, William Stevens, of Peoria, Noah Haverman of Canton, Ill Melville Smith, of Middlemarch Ill, Mrs Zimmerman, of Peoria George A Smith, of Peoria Roses Murphy, of Peoria, —— Restnot of Avoca Ill the Misses Stevens of Peoria, Michael Reagan, of Binghamton N Y William Craig, of Cuba, Ill, Henry Herkin of Pekin, Ill, Miss Voorhees Mrs J Clay of Eureka James D Richards, of Franklin, Neb, S R Brues Jesse Meek, of Eureka Ill, Mrs. W G Erikson Peoria Evaline Carothers, —— Evans, Marshall Iowa, Mrs Dr Duchaste, of Forest Ill Mrs Patten McCrea of Washington, Ill Mrs. Archie Criswells of Peoria, Mrs Winnie Allen, N H Peora, of Bushnell Ill, Miss Eva Alten, Mrs Stedeker, Mrs. William Ball of Peoria Miss Pearl Adams, of Peoria, William Reagan of Peoria Mr French of Peoria, Mrs Elizabeth Cress, of Peoria, Phani Prahm of Peoria Mrs Valentine of Peoria Mrs Meal, of Eureka, Mrs Vallejo and daughter of Peoria Fred Weinette and daughter Pearl of Peoria, Mr Kate Cress of Washington, Con Smith of Peoria, fatally injured impossible to recover.

There are also among the killed an unknown man a large woman with gray hair gray dress and an index finger from Peoria a woman with black hair, and baby one year old a little girl two years old with pantalets During, an unknown child, a girl no mark an unknown lady another child lady with watch unknown girl large heavy man young man and boy lady dressed in black lady in grey dress short heavy man lady badly cushed, young man in strip t shirt.

The following is the list of the wounded

Mr and Mrs E V Turk, John Frye badly, Mrs Emma Reagon and son H L Ogden, of Graymount slightly Frances Boucher, of Bayard Iowa Pat Brady of Gilman, Ill, slightly Sophia Tantine, slightly, C M Downing and C W Swank of West Jersey, slightly Thomas Trimmer of Park Ridge leg broken Theodore Goebel of Peoria, badly, Mr and Mrs Chellew, of Glassford Ill, slightly, A J Miller of Oneida Ill, lost a foot Mr and Mrs Robert Zimmerman, of Peoria, seriously Mr and Mrs Neal, slightly, their baby was killed, Abney Edmunds, of Disco Ill, slightly, D L P Hazen and wife of Madison Iowa slightly H A Bond, of Colchester, Ill badly John Deamin, of Peoria will lose a foot, Mr Thomas McIvery, of Peoria mortally, J W Grime of Peoria badly, Miss Emma Alter of West Point Iowa, badly Mrs H J Thorne of Rush Ill slightly, Mary Morris slightly, I J Branch slightly, Eaton Walters slightly Otto Johnson of Burlington Iowa slightly, Mrs R H Clark of Brookstown, O mortally G W Cress of Washington, mortally J Cress of Peoria, slightly, Mads L Harris, broken leg Arthur McCarthy, of Eureka, Ill both eyes put out, David Crawford of Hilton, slightly, A F Magee of La Harp, slightly Mrs S R Borden of Tonica slightly, William Forbes of Elmwood slightly Elizabeth Sliers of Peoria, slightly Mrs Oliver Walters of Peoria bruised in head, H Abraham, of Peoria badly, Adam Schamberger of Peoria slightly S L Besley, of Deer Creek, Ill slightly Patton Cress of Washington, slightly, J B Kelley, of Peoria, bruised badly, Daniel Rock of Rossfield slightly, A C Jordan, of Danville Iowa, slightly C A Gregg of Davilla Iowa slightly, Mrs. C E Allen of Galesburg, slightly, Minnie Vaughdales of Peoria leg broken Calven Davis of Peoria slightly May Laws, of Eureka Ill head fractured and can't live, C H Carter of Burlington, Iowa slightly, H B Lawrence, of Burlington Iowa, slightly, Frank Taylor, of Macomb, leg broken in two places John McMaster, of Peoria slightly Mrs. Kellogg, of Tremont, seriously Mrs Isaac Brady, of Morrison, not expected to live Catherine Lott of Peoria Body, J W Stearns of Green Valley, slightly John Shea of Walnut Grove, slightly Mrs Brown of Brooks Station badly hurt L P Bedell of Canton D C Aeuringer, of Detroit Ed Brown of Peoria Isaac Brady, of Morrison Sarah May of Eureka Conductor Hunt Dr E P Hazen and wife Miss Alter of Peoria George J Smith of 707 North Adams street, Peoria very seriously wounded George A Scott of Toulon Ill unhurt badly hurt and will probably die George W Swank of Illinois will not seriously hurt David Crawford Nora Kellogg, of Tremont Wm Forbes, not expected to live.

Six out of the thirteen that started from Eureka are dead.

Fully a score of the ladies, of Chatsworth volunteered their services and rapidly became efficient nurses under the instructions of the doctors, and administered medicine, made bandages and dressed the many victims.

Among the saddest cases was that of a little boy named Danky whose mother had been killed. The poor boy was suffering from a crushed leg and it had to be amputated. His recovery is doubtful. His full name is not known.

In one corner of the stage in the town hall lay a beautiful young lady named Julia Waldezow, who was mourning as though her life ebbed away. Dr Ballard pronounced her case hopeless.

Another victim whose death is momentarily expected is a man whose underclothing is marked Smith. He is still unconscious. He is a man of about forty five years, and wears a short brown beard.

On another cot lies Mrs A H Wells badly bruised. Her injuries will no doubt end fatally.

A sad sight is that presented on a cot in the auditorium of the hall where Mrs Clark, propped up by numerous pillows is dying of internal injuries. Mrs Walters daughter, Miss Walters is also seriously injured but may recover.

Engineer McIntosh who was instantly killed, protested against the way the train was made up when it left here, but Superintendent Armstrong decided to risk it but took the precaution to uncouple the engines before crossing the Illinois river bridge.

One of the survivors relates that as soon as the fire engine cleared the bridge the brush beneath it flamed up as if oil had been ignited. He was fast in the wreck, and called for assistance. He was aided by some one outside, and as soon as he was safely out of the wreck his left hand grasped his watch and tore it from him.

Another man was robbed of his chain the vandal vainly trying to get his watch. The fingers of several of the dead upon which were valuable rings were cut off. The robbery of the dead and injured gave rise to the terrible report that the bridge had been fired and the train purposely wrecked for the sake of plunder, but no confidence is placed in the report here. It is believed that the robbing was the work of miscreants who happened to be at hand.

H W White a printer of Peoria was among the passengers. He makes the following statement: I was in the second sleeper. The train was going fast when all at once, about mid night there came a peculiar shaking and jostling. I thought we had been derailed. Our porter said 'We are all right,' when some one cried 'There's fire ahead!' I got up and went to the front end and found the first engine had run down on but the second engine had tumbled into the chasm. I had telescoped and the engine was a shapeless mass. The first car was turned at right angles with the track and the remaining eleven cars were telescoped and piled up in a heap. Several of us climbed upon the cars which were still intact and went to work. The first man we found was Billy Stevens, the conductor. He was dead. We pulled him out after some effort and then pulled his two daughters, Emma and Ida out. They were all dead. Every one was groaning, and crying. From feet seemed to be jammed most of them had their legs broken. After an hour and a half we cleared the car. They were offering $5 each for rails. Probably there were dozen ladies taken out. Mrs. Deal was one of them.

"I then went down on the ground and assisted in taking the wounded down. They put a plank up and they helped them out, sliding them down the plank. If they were dead they put the men one pile of alive the put them in another. Early in the morning I went to see their families at once. There were Mrs James Deals party five people herself, Mrs William Allen, Miss Ada Webster, Mrs William Ball and Jennie O'Shaughnessy. I only one of them was killed, but the last and were horribly disfigured. It was late in the afternoon before they were recognized. One of the horrible sights was a man, well dressed who was probably injured that his bowels were protruding. He called for assistance and as he could not be attended to he finally pulled out his revolver and shot himself through the head. One little boy, the son of the Methodist minister at Alton, Frank Smith, aged 8, about twelve years old was found in the bosom of his dead mother. His left leg hung by the skin his nose was broken and one eye was put out. He never uttered a groan. They pulled him out and tried to give him a drink of brandy. He refused to take it and said 'Give me water.'

"I found a heel hanging from the trunk. It was apparently a man, and had been caught by the hair. I found several hairless bodies. Those who recognized them immediately ticketed them. Van Sant and Conner Burnett were on hand and did noble work. Orange W Scott, the coal man, Robert L Goll the butcher, Mrs. Zimmerman, Mrs Vallejo and Capt. Dahlke the harbor master and Fred Wemette the ex-county treasurer are among the dead. One of the most awful sights was that some of those rescued robbed the dead of their watches and valuables, and it was a theory among some that the bridge was set on fire in order to thus perpetrate robberies. William M Regan one of the force of the Peoria Watch company is among the dead. Alexander Richardson telegraphed that his wife and mother in law are still in the ruins. A large number of those who have pulled out of the wreck are still unidentified. The people of the vicinity did what they could. The fire department turned out and every one rendered all the assistance possible. They opened the school house in Chatsworth, summoned the physicians and did every thing in their power. The town resembles a hospital.

Mr H W McFadden of McFadden & Co, of Havana, Ill, grain dealers, was a passenger in the rear sleeper gives a graphic account of the accident which is substantially the same as Mr Whites statement.

WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

MORE OFFERS MADE TO SELL GOVERNMENT BONDS

Two Million and a Half Offered by Harvey Fiske & Son, of New York, at 110 Flat But are Refused by Secretary Fairchild—The President's Program

WASHINGTON, Aug 12—Secretary Fairchild has received an offer from Harvey, Fiske & Son of New York, to sell $2,500,000 four and a half per cent. bonds at 110. These bonds were offered to the government in their recent bid at 109 1-4. The offer made by the First National bank, of New York, to sell $1,150,000 four and a half per cent bonds at 10 is 100 has been sealed and offered at 110. Both of the above offers were declined by the secretary.

The following letter, explanatory of the secretary's action, has been sent out a copy of it being addressed to the First National bank of New York City.

WASHINGTON August 11

"To Harvey Fiske & Son New York City

The plan adopted by the department for the purchase of government bonds and heretofore published provided only for the consideration of those offers of sale which are made pursuant to said plan, each Wednesday at noon. This plan will be strictly followed until public announcement is made of the adoption of a different plan. Therefore no further offers can be considered until next Wednesday. C S FAIRCHILD,

"Secretary Treasury."

President Cleveland's Program.

WASHINGTON, Aug 11—The president will leave Washington the last week of September and go directly to St Louis, probably by way of Indianapolis. He will spend two days at St Louis and go from there to Chicago, Milwaukee Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis Kansas City, Memphis, Nashville and reach Atlanta in time to meet his engagements for October 18. He will go by the ordinary line of travel between the places named and as his fixed appointments will preclude any divergence from the route to visit other cities all invitations outside of it will have to be declined.

An Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Aug 12—John V Wright, of Tennessee, has been appointed chief of the mineral land division in the general land office vice Jacob Bloch, appointed financial clerk of the patent office. Mr Wright was the chairman of the committee that has been engaged during the past year in negotiating new agreements with the Indians of the northwest.

Only a Rumor

WASHINGTON, Aug 12—Secretary Whitney said that there was no truth in the report that he had decided to relieve Admiral Luce from command of the North Atlantic quadron, upon his arrival at Bar Harbor where the admiral is expected in a few days.

WELCOME RAINS

Relief Comes to Several Drouth Stricken Sections.

EVANSVILLE Ind, Aug 12—There was a heavy rain in this section of country last night accompanied by much lightning, and thunder. This is the first rain we have had for three weeks. It was greatly needed, and will do much to save the corn, potato and tobacco crops which were threatened with destruction by the drouth. The intense heat is greatly modified.

At Joliet, Illinois.

JOLIET, Ill, Aug 12—Rain fell in heavy quantities last night. The people are exceedingly rejoiced and thankful. The rain filled the cisterns replenished the wells and streams, revived the pastures and refreshed and purified the atmosphere. The fires at Channahon burned into the earth and under it, creating fissures and breaking out in places in miniature volcanoes.

At Beloit Illinois

CHICAGO Aug 12—The Journal's Beloit special says: A heavy rain of eight hours' duration the only good rain which has visited this locality in six months fell last night. The college observatory record shows that the month of July was the driest July since 1870.

A Shower at Fremont

FREMONT, O, Aug 12—A very generous shower of rain fell here last night, and will do a great deal of good, although the ground is dry several feet down. All growing crops are damaged very much, especially corn and potatoes.

At St Louis

ST LOUIS Aug 12—A dashing rain set in here between 7 and 8 o'clock yesterday evening, and after a heavy fall of water for half an hour settled into a gentle but steady rain, which continues.

Powder Works Blown Up

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 12—The Giant Powder works at West Pickell, six miles from this city, blew up yesterday. Buildings were shaken and windows broken throughout the entire business portion of this city. One Chinaman was fatally hurt, and four white men and six Chinamen were seriously injured.

Robbed and Tied to a Railroad Track

LOUISVILLE Ky Aug 12—Three unknown tramps robbed Adolph Vienaman, a section hand and bound him to the railroad track near Westmount, Ky Tuesday night. He was rescued by a companion just before a train came along.

TURF AND FIELD

The Races at Monmouth Park, Chicago and Rochester, New York—Base Ball.

MONMOUTH PARK, Aug 12 First race Benedictine won, Omaha second, Defaulter third. Distance three-quarters mile. Time 1 15 1-2.

Second race mile and one-eighth Bradford first, Suitor second, Freedom third. Time 2 04 1-2.

Third race three quarter mile Little Minch first Butch second, Climax third. Time 1 15 1-2.

Fourth race, one mile Foleon first, Jennie B second, Theodosius third. Time 1 45.

Fifth race one and one-quarter mile Argo first Phil Lee second, the Bourbon third. Time 2 12.

Sixth race, one mile Easter Sunday first, Duke second, Editor third. Time 1 44.

Seventh race short course, steeple chase Sea Foam first, Little Fellow second, Soudan third. Time —

Chicago Races.

CHICAGO Aug 12—First race, five-eighths of a mile Outstep first, Tutor second, Lat Moran third. Time 1 05.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile Robin first Osgood second, Hypon third. Time 1 21.

Third race one and one sixteenth miles Ira L Bittle first Uncle Dan second, Louise third. Time 1 51 1-4.

Fourth race five eights of a mile Brigade first Fannie Willoughby second, Col. Harwood third. Time 1 00.

Fifth race, seven eighths of a mile, selling Little Sullivan first Buddy Bowling second, Revoke third. Time 1 34.

Races at Rochester

ROCHESTER N Y, Aug 12—Thursday's races—2 18 class, pacing Argyl first, Puritan second, Charlie Friel third. Best time 2 21 3-4.

In the 2 5 trotting White Socks first, Mohawk second, Ben Star third. Best time 2 21 3-4.

Free to all trotting J Q first, Arab second Kitefoot third. Best time 2 17 1-2.

In the 2 19 trotting Belle Hamlin first, Tom Rogers second, Billy Button third. Best time 2 16 1-4.

The Volunteer Wins Again

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug 12—The Volunteer won yesterday's race very easily, beating the four cruck sloops.

Base Ball.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 10, Cleveland 12.

At New York—Athletic 6 Mets 11.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg 6, Boston 5.

At Detroit—Detroit 5, Washington 1.

At Chicago—Chicago 2 Philadelphia 3.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis 1, New York 11.

At Baltimore—Baltimore 10, Brooklyn 4.

BLAINE ABROAD

How He is Being Ireland—Arranging a Banquet in Dublin.

CHICAGO, Aug 12—The News cable from Cork says: Mr Blaine is doing some sightseeing knocking about for an old man laboring under the supposed disadvantage of kidney disease. He is looking immensely better than at London. The entire family came down here in the evening, drove to Queenstown and Blarney the next morning, and hastily took the 3 o'clock mail back to Dublin in the afternoon.

After he left Dublin the lord mayor called at his hotel and was informed that Mr Blaine would return in a day or two. His honor substantiated the rumor that a banquet was being organized. He said the arrangements were nothing like complete. Despite the loud mayor's confidence, it looks as though Mr Plaine would not only decline the banquet, but would cross over to England before the invitation could be formally extended him.

Shot for Murder.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug 12—Fred Hoppt, who murdered J F Tanner in 1880 was executed yesterday by being shot. The firing party consisted of five men with rifles. They fired at a rosette pinned over Hoppt's heart. Three of the rifles contained blanks. The two bullets pierced the rosette and entered the heart of the murderer, who fell over backward with the chair and was dead when picked up. Hoppt was cool to the last, and held a cigar in his mouth all the time.

Glass Workers Get an Advance.

PITTSBURG Aug 12—At a conference of a joint committee of the flint glass bottle manufacturers and American flint glass workers held here yesterday, a settlement of the wage question was effected by the manufacturers granting a 10 per cent. advance for lettered and all ware except Philadelphia ovals, French squares and drug ovals. The other grades will be paid at the same rate of wages as last year.

Latest Kentucky Election Returns.

LEXINGTON Ky Aug 12—Official returns from all counties in the state except Adair Jefferson Jessamine Knott and Union give Buckner 124,640 Bradley 114,341. These counties in 1884 gave Cleveland 15,707, Blaine 11,441. The pollbooks in Jessamine county, which gave Cleveland 1,134 and Blaine 971, have been stolen, and that county will probably not report.

Sensational Elopement

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn, Aug 12—C C Ames, twenty years old son of Mayor Ames has eloped with sixteen year old Jennie Bryant. Her mother opposed the match, but Mayor Ames aided the elopement and chartered a special car to take the couple to Big Stone Lake, Dakota, where they were united.

Descendant of Washington Dead

NEW YORK Aug 11—Bessie Washington Thompkins daughter of a third cousin of George Washington died Tuesday night at the Grand hotel, this city. She was the daughter of George A Washington, of Nashville and wife of ex Judge Tompkins, of Georgia and was celebrated for her beauty.

Believed to Have Been Burned

TOLEDO O, Aug 12—Christian Lutz whose house, a frame cottage in the suburbs, was burned yesterday, has been missing since the fire, and it is now believed he must have been burned in the dwelling. A search is being made in the ruins.

The President's Wife.

NEW BEDFORD Mass, Aug 12—Mrs. Cleveland and party took tea at the residence of Mrs Purrun, of Providence, yesterday.

TWENTY MILLION FAILURE

IVES & CO, NEW YORK BROKERS, MAKE AN ASSIGNMENT

The Result of the C, H. & D. Railroad Deal Proves Too Much for the "Young Napoleon of Finance"—The Creditors Protected—How It Came About

NEW YORK, Aug 12.—Henry Ives & Co, brokers, doing business at No 20 Nassau street, have announced their inability to meet their engagements, and place their liabilities at $20,000,000, and that their assets will fully cover them. The news of the failure did not reach the stock exchange until just before the close. It did not affect prices in any way. The failure appears to have been discounted, and was evidently expected. Mr Cromwell, of Cromwell & Sullivan, was made assignee.

There are no preferences in the Ives assignment. The assignment was made to give a responsible head between Ives & Co, and the different interests. A large syndicate has been formed to have a hand in the affairs. The Ives party calls the assignment one of convenience rather than one of necessity.

The news of the assignment of Ives & Co was hailed by the brokers on the stock exchange with manifestations of pleasure the prevailing opinion being that it relieved the street of an element of dangerous uncertainty.

"Ives's downfall is attributed to his attempt to grasp too much, and the personal dislike with which he was regarded by other brokers," said a prominent broker. "He hadn't much money when he bought the C, H & D, far famed as a paying road. The purchase was made through Albert Nester, of Cincinnati, and it is my impression that Ives & Co secured it as a good investment. The fact that he and his partners owned this road attracted to his support many capitalists. Big schemes for the betterment of the property by new terminal facilities, etc., were talked up, apparently in good faith. It was then thought that all this was for the benefit of everybody connected with the road. Now it seems to have been merely to further Ives & Co.'s schemes. They were not satisfied with the C, H & D. Had they been, they might have done well. They kept grasping for more roads. The B & O deal, which has been the bugbear of the New York exchange for weeks, brought the firm to a halt. The enemies of Ives concentrated, and the two causes combined brought about present results."

"What was the cause of the enmity to Ives?" was asked.

"It was a stock exchange transaction considered by brokers dishonorable. When the Mutual Union Telegraph company was swallowed by the Western Union, Ives had a little Mutual stock. The Mutual was of the list, yet he ordered his brokers to sell 'short' and got 'squeezed,' to use a broker's expression. He was not at the time a member of the exchange but his partner, Meeker was, and the latter was ordered by the governors to get out of the exchange or dissolve partnership with Ives. He chose the latter. Ives then took as a partner Doremus, and the same sort of trouble followed. Finally, when he took Stayner as a partner, Ives was whitewashed into the exchange, and the fact that he was made a campaign document against the governors when they were candidates for re election."

The assignee, William Nelson Cromwell, has the confidence of the street. He said: "The assignment has not the usual signification of such affairs. It will simply act as an adjustment, the assignee receiving the aid of a powerful syndicate which has already taken active steps to reorganized and protect the creditors." The assignee was selected by the combined interests. He says he expects that all claims except those of the railway companies will be paid in full. He thinks liabilities are something under $10,000,000.

William Fellowes Morgan & Company are reported to have lost $2,000,000 by the failure, by this can't be confirmed.

The current account of how Ives & Co got in the debt of the C, H & D railway to the extent of $7,000,000 is as follows: They secured controlling interests and their banking house was declared the New York agent of the road. When the preferred stock was issued it was sent to Ives & Co to place instead of distributing it they bought it in themselves from themselves as C, H & D agents. They gave in payment a check certified by Ives & Co. This check was deposited with Ives & Co, as bankers for the road. Ives & Co now assign, holding the securities as a purchase and the check as a deposit.

Mr Ives launched out with exceeding boldness, and it is questionable if so young a man ever tackled so big an undertaking. Starting on a comparatively small capital for such a mammoth undertaking, he went into the Cincinnati market as a purchaser of C H & D original voting stock, the majority of which would give him the control of the road. Back of him was a heavier man than himself, Christopher Meyer, who took the big end of stock. Ives was the negotiator. This stock, purchased by Ives, was not paid for in cash. The difference only between what could be borrowed on it as collateral and the purchase price was paid. The stock was pledged on time loans for money to pay for it, and some capitalists of Cincinnati, it is said, loaned to Ives the money that was the consideration for the stock.

Having obtained control of the road, additional stock and bonds were issued and used as a means both for purchasing the Vandalia route and effecting the purchase of the Baltimore & Ohio road. Their control gave them almost unlimited authority to issue new stocks and bonds and there were actually issued, in mortgage bonds and in common and preferred stock, about $5,391,000. The Baltimore & Ohio deal was made in the name of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, assumedly, and by Ives as vice president of the road, since Ives could not buy this stock. They were to purchase the B & O, paying $100,000 down as a sort of guarantee, and in ten days thereafter $1,000,000. This payment was to be followed by some $6,000,000 and so on, to the amount of about $18,000,000 or more, the full purchase price of the B & O. Ives didn't pay the $1,000,000 to Garrett but turned over 15,000 shares of the C, H & D preferred stock.

It was next the intention of this daring young operator to lease the Dayton, Fort Wayne & Chicago road, guarantee its stock and securities by the C H & D and use it and securities by the B & O, that is in paying off the $6,000,000. The sum evidently was to carry out the contract with Garrett to a point where as purchasers, they could gain control of the B & O, when they would have guaranteed a fixed dividend on the C, H & D stock by the B & O, and thus made one hand wash the other—merge the interests of all the roads. He failed to reach that point. Garrett would not give up the B & O on the questionable values of C, H & D stock and the securities of western roads guaranteed by it. About two years ago Ives came into notoriety as a member of the firm of Meeker, Ives & Co. of New York, by engineering a successful corner on Mutual Union stock and somewhat later by organizing another one, when the New York board sat down on him, and pronounced him a very wicked little fellow.

The B & O deal with the involved promise of guaranteed dividends on the C H & D stock, having failed confidence in Ives and his backers was lost. A raid on the C, H & D stock was made in New York, Cincinnati holders and lenders, and those owning stock stock in the C, H & D leased roads called a meeting in Cincinnati. They and Christopher Myers saw the necessity for Ives' resignation as vice president. It was demanded he refused, they adjourned to New York they demanded a statement of C H & D affairs. Ives wouldn't make that, but finally he succumbed to the pressure, and A S Winslow was made president and Christopher Myers vice president, and Ives went into bankruptcy.

Hardware Merchant Assigns

NEW YORK, Aug 12—John J Quinlan, hardware merchant at 113 Chambers street, has assigned. Liabilities $17,000, assets $11,000.

The Striking Lasters

BROCKTON, Mass, Aug 11—The striking lasters submitted another plan of settlement to the Douglas Shoe company, but Mr Douglas flatly refused to comply. The members of the Lasters Union are much incensed at Mr Douglas' final decision and will hold a meeting to prepare a statement of the case and will announce that they will declare a relentless war against all goods made by him.

Train Robbers

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 13—A party of four robbers dutched the west bound express thirty miles east of Tucson, last night, and pillaged the express car. A posse are after them.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, Aug 11—Fair weather, preceded by local showers in the southern portion, slightly cooler by Saturday morning, variable winds.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Quotations of the Money Stock, Produce and Cattle Markets for August 11.

NEW YORK—Money 1½ per cent. Exchange steady Government steady.

Currency sixes 122½ bid four coupons, 127½ four and a half's 110 bid.

The stock market opened weak and during the first hour prices decline 1 to 1½ per cent under a raid on the Grangers by the Gould clique. After the first a firmer feeling prevailed. Prices were given support and some of the more timid bears hastened to cover causing a recovery of ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. At the present writing the market is steady.

Bur & Quincy	140½	Mich Central	85½
Canadian Pacific	54¾	Missouri Pacific	98½
Canadian South'n	53¾	N Y Central	108½
Central Pacific	33¾	Northwestern	111½
C, O & I	66¾	Northern Pacific	29½
Del & Hudson	109¾	do preferred	65½
Del, Lack & W	140	Ohio & Miss	27¾
Denver & Rio G	15¾	Pacific Mail	46¾
Illinois Seconds	40¾	Reading	54½
Illinois Central	114	Rock Island	131½
Iowa Central	7¼	St Paul	90½
Kansas & Texas	20¾	do preferred	117¾
Lake Shore	91	Union Pacific	49¾
Louisville & Nash	54½	Western Union	73¾

Cincinnati

FLOUR—Family $4 00@4 80 family, $3 00@3 60.

WHEAT No 2 red 86@86½ No 2 white 87@87½.

CORN No 2 mixed 48c No 2 mixed 46@46½.

OATS—No 2 mixed 26@26¼ No 2 mixed 28@28¼ No 2 white 30@32.

PORK—Family $14 50@14 75 regular $15 50@15 50.

LARD—Kettle 7@7½.

BACON—Short clear sides 9 15@9 25.

CHEESE—Prime to choice Ohio 10@10½ New York 10@11.

BUTTER—Common choice 8@15c fair to good dairy 16@20c choice to prime $2 00@2 75 choice $1 00@1 25.

WOOL—Unwashed medium clothing X and X merino 25@28c common 17@18c fine unwashed medium clothing, delaine, combing 26@28c fine delaine X and XX 27@30c burry and cotts 16@18c tub washed combing 32@33c pull 30@32c.

HAY—No 1 timothy $11 00@11 00 No 2 timothy $10 00@10 00 prairie $ 00@ 00 wheat oat straw $ 00@ 00.

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers $4 10@4 40 fair $3 75@4 00 common $3 00@3 50 stockers and feeders $2 75@3 25 yearling and calves $3 50@3 75.

HOGS—Select butchers weights and fair to good packing $4 45@4 55 fair to good light $4 25@4 40 common $4 00@4 10 culls $3 50@3 90.

SHEEP—Common to fair $2 00@3 00 fair to choice $3 50@4 25 common to fair lambs $4 00@4 50 good to choice $5 00@5 50.

New York

WHEAT No 1 state red 84c No 2 red winter 80c October 81½c.

CORN—Mixed 60 September 60c.

OATS—No 1 white state 32c No 2 do 31c.

CATTLE—$4 75@5 00 per 100 lbs live weight.

HOGS—$4 05@5 00 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP—$4 00@5 00 per 100 lbs live weight.

COTTON—Quiet middling uplands 9½ do Orleans 9¾c. Actual sales 956 September 9.22c October 9.18c November 9.17 December 9.16c January 9.18 February 9.21c March 9.26c April 9.35c.

Pittsburg

CATTLE—Unchanged prime $4 75@5 00 fair to good $4 00@4 25 common to dium $3 00@3 50 receipts 28 cars 700 head shipments 1,000 head Philadelphia $5 10@5 40 Yorkers $5 00@5 30 pressers and light $4 90@5 10.

SHEEP—Firm on good and very dull on common and in dium receipts 1,400 head shipments 800 head Prime $4 00@4 40 fair good $3 50@3 90 common $2 00@3 00.

HOGS—Fairly active at $4 80@5 10 mixed packing $4 90@5 00 choice heavy $5 00@5 10.

SHEEP—Common $2 50@3 00 lambs $4 00@5 00.

Toledo

WHEAT—Quiet cash 83½c September, 83½c.

CORN Quiet cash 46½ September, 47½c.

OATS Steady, cash, 26½c, September, 26½c.

ROBBERY AND MURDER.

THE TRAGIC END OF A WEALTHY TEXAS RANCHMAN.

Killed in Kansas Probably Through the Connivance of Chicago Thieves Who Robbed Him of Three Thousand Dollars—Details of the Terrible Affair

CHICAGO, Aug 11—The police have received information of the tragic death of William Campbell, a big ranchman of Texas who was robbed in this city about a year ago and whose fearful end, it is thought by some, may be the outgrowth of that incident. Campbell came to Chicago from San Antonio, Texas with a load of stock which he disposed of, and then strolled about the city. He went into the Caledonian saloon on Clark street, and there met one Farrell.

Several games of shuffle board were played when Campbell suddenly became insensible. He was then taken to a hack by Farrell, and the pair were driven to Joe Connelly's saloon, on the corner of Harrison street and Fourth avenue. There George Munday, a negro and hanger on, took Campbell's pocketbook and it is alleged, divided its contents with Connelly and Farrell. The hackman was then discharged, Farrell paying him.

The following evening Campbell found himself in a State street saloon minus $3,000. The hackman who had taken the unfortunate man to Connelly's place saw Mr Campbell on the street and hailed him telling of the manner of his loss and furnishing the names of the gamesters.

They were all tried and convicted, but only the negro went to the penitentiary. Farrell was successful in his appeal for a new trial and Connelly jumped his bond of $1,000 which, several months latter, the old man in their ward James Appleton, paid.

Campbell meantime continued his correspondence with the officers and others interested in the case. On July 30 he arrived in McPherson Kan., with a herd of ponies, heading for Chicago to assist in the prosecution of Farrell whose case is still pending. He had an employe a tender named Van Doren, and on the evening of the 26th the two went to a barber shop in the little town. They left together and this is the last seen of Campbell alive. His body, with one foot and hand burned off was found partially consumed on the top of a hay stack the next day seven miles west of where he camped the night previous. The head had been completely severed from the body.

No trace of Van Doren was found for two days, when he was arrested with the herd of ponies twenty miles further on. A number of Campbell's letters and about $3,000 were found on him. He denied the death of Campbell and said that the latter had gone on to Chicago the day before. This caused his immediate arrest. Mr Campbell's head was severed from his body and is now preserved in alcohol by the state's attorney at McPherson Kansas.

The police here claim not to think that Van Doren was in the employ of the Connelly gang, but that he may be in a possibility. If it was the idea to put him out of the way so as to let up on the prosecution of Connelly and Farrell, they have reckoned without their host for the cabby is the main witness, and is here to prosecute. Connelly is thought to be in Minneapolis, and Farrell is in jail.

Mr Campbell, the murdered man, was thirty six years old a native of Glasgow, Scotland where his parents now live. He was highly educated, and especially well versed in Greek and Latin. He was the youngest of ten boys, as well as the smallest, and stood six feet high, and weighed two hundred pounds.

Desecration of Graves.

BOSTON Aug 11—The Record prints an article charging desecration of graves by workmen making excavations for the Bell Electric Light company. The men are digging a trench through an old cemetery on Bowdoin street for the purpose of laying the company's wires therein. The trench as outlined interfered with a number of outlaying vaults, but the workers followed then line marching four or five graves in their progress. The Record charges that the disinterred remains were exposed in such a manner as to become the jest of lookers by, and that one of the diggers sold a skull to an alleged medical student for fifty cents.

Theatrical Troubles

NEW YORK, Aug 11—William Hayden, business manager is suing Thomas R Johnston, better known as Thomas W Keene the tragedian, for the recovery of about $7,000. Mr Hayden claims that while Keene was employed by him as star of a theatrical company, he loaned him $3,000 and paid $4,950 on an obligation incurred by Keene. The latter says he was not an employe but a partner of Hayden's, and yesterday before Judge Donohue in the supreme court Chambers, his counsel asked to have a receiver appointed to compel Hayden to render an accounting. Decision reserved.

Iron and Steel Imports

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 11—The Iron and Steel Bulletin says the imports of iron and steel during the fiscal year ending June 30 were greater than ever before. They were 100,000 tons greater than in 1885 and 1886 combined. The Bulletin says no indication of a cessation of importation, much as it regrets the fact.

Easier Than Housekeeping

ARGONIA, Kan, Aug 11—Mrs Susanna M Salter mayor of this city, denies the statement that she has said that she finds the official duties too burdensome for a woman. She declares that she finds them less trouble now than household duties, which she also attends to and does not complain of either.

Kit Carson Killed

ATLANTA, Col, Aug 11—The reported shooting of William Carson, sheriff of Costilla county, and eldest son of the famous Kit Carson by a Mexican desperado proves to be incorrect. He is alive and well. It is believed that there was a killing, however, as stated, but that the victim was Kit, a young brother of the sheriff.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 2

TERMS

The horrors of the Chatsworth railroad disaster are completely depicted in our telegraph columns, though the details almost too horrible to read. It is doubtless one of the worst accidents of the kind the world has ever known, and it is hoped the only one that can ever occur. While the railroad company is not apparently responsible there is a certainty that proper care would have prevented a burning bridge or removed any weakness in the structure that could make the catastrophe possible. And how strange it is, too, that there are such things as the human beasts who made the appalling horror an opportunity to rob and plunder the helpless victims. A row of such devils hanging, to limbs of near trees would be pleasing to the sight of a sympathetic class of people all over the country—unless it be that hanging is too good a punishment.

The conviction of eleven of the Chicago boodlers last week was a great victory of the people over the worst combine that ever cursed any city or State. These boodler Commissioners robbed Cook county of tens of thousands of dollars. It seems strange, indeed, that these Commissioners could imagine such a systematic plan for stealing, and continue it for years, and the people remain in ignorance of the fact. Pity and blame our people will find out that politics is a question that requires their attention. There are too many people who think it a great virtue to declare "I am not a politician, and I pay no attention to politics." In a Republic politics is the people's business.

When Abraham Lincoln was a clerk in a dry goods store says the Toledo Blade, he sold a woman a little bill of goods amounting in value, by the reckoning, to $2 06. He received the money and the woman went away. On adding the items of the bill again to make himself sure of correctness, he found that he had taken six and one quarter cents too much. It was night, but, closing and locking the store, he started out on foot, a distance of two or three miles, for the house of the defrauded customer, and, delivering over to her the sum whose possession had so much troubled him, went home satisfied.

The republican papers that burp about Powell riding on McCormick's thousand mile ticket appear to us very hard up for campaign mud. Such incidents are common among the best of citizens, and the papers that resort to abuse Powell on that score show their lack of ability to discriminate between good and bad campaign matter. Indeed it is too trivial to be given space.

The Union Labor party will have county tickets in the field in most of the counties in Ohio. Though an Enquirer representative figures that the Labor ticket will poll over 40,000 votes, we doubt if that party will reach half that figure. Such a claim was made for the Labor party in Kentucky, but the expected big vote failed to materialize on the election day.

There is no question but that any community in this nation would feel highly honored to have the President visit them, regardless of political faith; but it is really getting to be a constant for the Associated and United press to send telegrams a column long every day, repeating the wording of the inviting committees.

Great clouds of locusts are moving from the west to the east, across Missouri. Large delegations of citizens are also coming out of the same State, to invite the President to come west. The locusts can be distinguished from the citizens by their wings. Both locusts and citizens travel with very little baggage.

The Mansfield News is advocating free water as an inducement for manufacturers to locate there, to counteract the free fuel offer of gas towns. If the News will establish a free beer dispensary it will find a greater inducement to increase population. It is a mighty argument to a certain class.

Thomas J. Powell the democratic nominee for Governor very honorably disclaims the title of General so the democratic papers that still apply it show a desire to work on the plan of false pretenses.

The republican campaign in Ohio will open at Caldwell, Noble county, on the 7th of September. Gov. Foraker will make the opening speech.

The Commercial Traveler

Said a commercial traveler to a Memphis reporter the other day: People have a strange idea that all traveling men are necessarily hard cases and constantly full of liquor. Only those who know us can fully understand us. In one year's trips we visit 400 different localities and our stomachs must be loaded with as many kinds of water and cooking, of different men and women. Besides this our hearts and lungs must labor under all kinds of air below and above sea elevation. Now how is it reasonable to suppose that we are constantly drowning or doing anything that must injure our stomachs and hands when we very day transact business with hundreds of men of different temperaments?"

FEMININE PERSONALITIES

Miss Pope Barbara Cleveland is at Constantinople on the Hudson.

Mrs. Kate Field did not carry Dog, in Alaska. She has already returned to California.

Mlle. Jeanne Hugo, who is now quite grown up, is a constant rider of the most beautiful young women in Paris society.

Mrs. Logan at Mount Macdonald. She is not writing a great deal this season.

Clara Dall in Widerspruch is the name of a Positivist woman who is building a Hindoo temple in her back yard to worship in.

Miss Rachel Saratoga, daughter of Gen. Lathrop, is only 17 years old and speaks eight languages fluently.

Miss Minnie Folsom, a near relative of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, has become preceptress of the Fine Arts Agricultural college in Dakota.

Miss Clara Kennach Rider of Waupaca, Wis., has been elected superintendent of schools. She is a graduate of Lawrence university.

Miss Popp for fifty years editor of The Bruges Journal has written no less than 18,000 articles, each containing from 4,000 to 5,000 words.

Miss Augusta Evans Wilson is to rise from her long literary slumber, and will publish a new novel. It will be entitled "At the Mercy of Tiberius."

Miss Ramsay, the Girton student who recently beat all the male students in Cambridge, England, university is just 20. She is a daughter of Sir James Ramsay.

Dr. Ella an American lady, is physician to the queen of Corea. She has apartments in the royal palace at Seoul and receives a yearly salary which is equal to $5,000.

Susan Cooley of Anatomunk, Pa., made in her sleep climbed upon a cowcatcher of a Philadelphia and Erie engine, and took a ten mile ride at thirty miles an hour before she awoke.

Gen. Sherman's eldest daughter exercises daily in a boat on Lake George. She rows exceedingly well. His cottage occupied by the Sherman family is one of the prettiest on the lake.

Harriet Beecher Stowe is aging very perceptibly. She lives a quiet life in her modest home at Hartford. To a friend she said recently: "No I write no more. I have done. I have done, I have done."

Anna Dickinson's projected California trip is indefinitely postponed. Physicians say she is regaining health so slowly that it will be many weeks before she will be able to leave her room at her Homestead, Pa., home.

Mrs. L. D. Standiford is the richest woman in Kentucky. Her husband died before the expiration of their honeymoon, leaving her his entire estate which is estimated at $3,000,000. Mrs. Standiford is only 21 years old.

Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi was the first woman to obtain admission to L'Ecole de Medecine of Paris. She is a descendant of Gen. Putnam of revolutionary fame and has shown a good deal of his determination in her career. Her husband is also a physician, but they practice independently of each other.

Mrs. S. A. Crane of St. Joseph, Mo., sat in her window in the fourth story of her house the other night in order to get a breath of fresh air. She dropped asleep and fell out of the window and when picked up from the ground, seventy feet below, was found to have sustained no more serious injury than the breaking of one of her toes.

THE TURF

Joe Cotton will be seen in racing form at Sheepshead Bay.

Salvidor is believed to be the best of Mr. Belmont's 2 year old lot.

Little Mac the pacer 2 13¾, has been sold to George Case, of Detroit, for $4,000.

J. B. Haggin is running a speedy youngster for the Champion stakes. The colt's name is Fitzjames.

Jacobin in the New York handicap to be run at Sheepshead Bay. The race is a mile and a half.

It is reported that Maud S. has shown a quarter to a road wagon this season in :30½ seconds—a 2:03 gait.

At the late Chicago meeting, over $104,000 was distributed to the title contenders. L. J. Baldwin won $21,21.

Maud Siddall the owner of Johnston, made a cash offer at the Detroit meeting, of $20,000 for the trotter Harry Wilkes, but the Sire brothers would not accept it.

West, the colored jockey, has in the past year come before the public as a rider of great ability, he easily has won three races in one day. In June Baldwin has a prize.

"Dan" Honig is rapidly becoming one of the most notable of the turf. In addition to the purchase of Blue Eyed Billy, he recently bought Wallace's Gray Cloud and Ban Nail paying about $6,000 for the three. For Wallace alone he paid $3,800. His stable is at Saratoga.

Speaking of Hanover's performance, a veteran of the turf remarked that the Dwyer brothers must now acknowledge that the son of Hindoo is the greatest racehorse that they ever owned. You are mistaken, said the secretary of the racing association, who has very close relations with the brothers. I'll tell you what I know. If it was not dangerous to run Tremont while his tendon is in its present condition the Dwyers would let $100,000 to $30,000 that Tremont would beat Hanover.

ABOUT WATER

A cubic foot of fresh water weighs 62½ pounds.

A cubic foot of sea water weighs 64 pounds.

A cubic foot of ice weighs a ton (2,240 pounds).

A cubic foot of water weighs a ton (2,240 pounds).

The weight of sea water is 1.03 times that of fresh water.

Water evaporates at all temperatures even when in the form of ice.

A found in nature water is never pure being always contaminated with foreign matter.

One cubic foot of sea water weighs 64 pounds and a gallon 8½ pounds. Mixed in this third part of its weight of fine ounces to each gallon is salt.

A barometer of 34 degs. Fahrenheit with a barometer pressure of 30 inches will hold in suspension a column of water 34 feet high.

Lime is the great form of mineral water but the most nations calcium will find and locate an infinite of ammonic and other carbonates, and the healthy in which half.

Well temperature of water decreases at a uniform rate until called down to 32 degrees Fah. which but every decrease in temperature below this causes it to expand; admit the expansion for cold ice as it holds exactly the same.

Boiling water expands 6% in bulk.

MARY JANE'S TRAVELS.

THE SIGHTS AND SOUNDS AND SMELLS OF NAPLES DESCRIBED

The Metropolis of Italy—Naples a Curious and Interesting City in Spite of Her Dirt and Odor—Sorrento, Pompeii and the Blue Grotto.

[Special Correspondence.]

NAPLES, Italy, July 27.—"I think," said Dickey this afternoon while we were taking an investigating stroll through the San Carlo stalls (that the poet, or whatever he was who said "See Naples and die," made a mistake in his selection of the sites to be associated with mortuary results."

"Ah to how?" said I, in the vernacular.

"He should have said 'Smell Naples and die,'" said she, and carefully replaced her handkerchief over her nose.

Naples has a population of seventeen and three quarter millions, of which 750,000 are people half that many goats, and the balance vermin, equally as odorous, but less in volume. It is simply impossible to calculate the variety of smells which assail the unoffending nose of the [illegible] within her gates, and the nostrum smeller has an unhappy time until he becomes accustomed. I don't know how it is in polite society, but among the hoi polloi one meets on the street it would seem that to be very bad form in manners for a person to come out without bringing his smell with him.

Naples is said to have more population to the square inch than any city in the world and I shall hence forth accept the dictum as true.

And yet Naples is not an unattractive city. On the contrary, it is one of the most curious and interesting. It has never been an art center, for no one has been rampant there since the old Roman days and kings and emperors and priests and pontiffs have found in Rome a wealth of attractions that they have said it is shame for the worship of the Invisible. It has a gallery of art where one may see pictures and sculpture but no painter has ever put on canvas such graceful curves as nature has thrown about the shores of the beautiful bay such blue as the Mediterranean here gives back to sky and air, no sculptor has cut from marble or porphyry or alabaster such fair, soft outlines of islands stretched leaping on the sea, such monuments of cliff that lift their summits to the clouds, no architect has builded palace temple or citadel that is not mean and small beneath Vesuvius, not has painter or sculptor ever reproduced the rare, voluptuous climate of this southern land its luscious fruits, its wealth of flowers and the surpassing loveliness of its women. In the old days nearly all of them lived in it, but nature overcame them and the busy hand was folded, the active brain was still, and ambition and time gave place to ease and pleasure, and Naples, the beautiful, lived only in her beauty.

That may sound to the reader as if I had clipped it out of the guide book, taken it from a Naples winter resident's descriptive argument or had some gal write it for a school essay. But I did not. It was true bill, yet I can't exactly understand why they did it. To save my life I can't have over Naples and its lovely bay. I saw it from nearly every point visited by strangers, past and present, and while I could see a marked resemblance to the chromos and other pictures I had seen of it, I gazed upon the scene with real admiration, and vigorously grabbed for a flea or viciously shook my umbrella at a deformed beggar.

If the beggars and fleas should take a notion to leave Naples the place would look like a deserted village.

Of all Italian cities, Naples is most interesting in her lower orders of people. They live in the heart of the city, in narrow streets, where sunlight and wagon wheels never come, and they modestly beyond the power of words to express. Yet they wear bright colors, have a washing hanging out of the window every day in the week, and the women have faces that angels might be proud of. Not in the beauty in accordance with geometric lines or set rules. There is a Madonna like sweetness about the lines of the mouth, a magnetic gentleness in the eyes and a warmth of color in every face that is perfectly irresistible, and one involuntarily stops at little shop doors, at fruit stands and in the markets, to gaze and gaze and turn away to turn again and gaze.

How the mothers they can have such wonderful faces living as they do, and having such husbands and fathers and sons and brothers and homes and lords of children, I don't know. Among the higher orders, such as one may see on the Riviera di Chiaja, driving, between 5 and 7 in the evening, this famous Neapolitan type is not so frequent. The older women are fat and gross and greasy, and the younger ones average about as the usual fashionable girl does in such, half nature and two thirds art with an over decorated concave cheek.

"Mary Jane," said Dickey as I raved over the pretty women, do women usually see so much beauty in those of their own sex?

"No" said I, "they don't, for two reasons ones is that they can't, and the other is that they won't. But when I see a pretty woman I can't even look by the hour—until I get acquainted with her. After that it depends."

"Then don't do that way," said she.

Possibly not my dear, said I, "and men are often deceived in women than women are and can't dissolve partnership half so easy."

Naples is the most expensive place for sight seeing in Italy and is the cheapest in other respects. There are few noted attractions in the city but the suburbs are full of them and the means of reaching them are such that both time and money are consumed in the accomplishment of one's purpose. Vesuvius, Pompeii Herculaneum, Capri Ischia, Castellamare Sorrento Pozzuoli, are among the star attractions on the bill at Naples, but they are all at long range.

We went to Vesuvius, of course and did it on Sunday because, in this land of religion and churches, Sunday is the chief pleasure day of the week. The trip to the summit now is a pleasant one of four hours by carriage and rail and costs, including breakfast at the last house up the hill, $6 00 to go and return for each person. Previous to the assertion it were that one can see more pure lava and smell more sulphur in fifteen minutes on the top of Vesuvius than in any other spot of equal dimensions on the globe. We counted about forty vents in sight at once and more sulphur than would supply them all with matches for a hundred years. The railroad up the cone is 900 yards long, and the 1,200 feet vertical distance ascends to travel down within a quarter of a mile of the crater. He who top of the mountain is an Italian double distilled and through which I watch with the mad brain stew.

We took quite a party and Pompeii is a rich work previous.

There is something with no woman at all allowed to see and I found they should be allowed. Not however in the case of the most curious exhibition of the kind that can be seen anywhere in the known world, that of 1,800 years ago and just as it was then.

The ruined city is excavated at present (and during every season it is) about 100,000 hazards, I unless, possibly, but worse than a mouse if they get around a woman's skirts. None showed a taste for me, but I was in a constant state of uneasiness. I'd rather meet the cholera and an earthquake than a hound and a mouse.

It was hot and dusty the day we were there, and the beggars lined the road till they made me sick. I was thoroughly disgusted, but just as we reached the station I heard a man telling one of the dirty natives in good plain American to go to eternal summer time, and it afforded me instant relief. I am vigorously opposed to profanity, but there are times when its use is incalculable value, and I went up to the man and told him to repeat the dose for my sake. An American oath is quite as scarce in these parts as is American flag, and it commands a great deal more respect of a directly personal character.

The most beautiful mammoth attraction about Naples is the Blue Grotto on or under Capri, a mount shous island about fifteen miles from the shore, and which costs ten francs and one day to visit by steamer. The grotto is not large, and is entered by small boats through a passageway not higher than four feet. Inside it rises to a height of forty feet, and no sapphire is as wonderfully beautifully blue as is its watery floor. Our boats were like silver bottomed clouds floating in an azure sky, and we forgot all the art of Italy in this one lovely touch of nature. It is one of the few things one sees in this much advertised country which cannot be told of, written of or painted as it really is.

Capri is an ideal place where poetry grows on the trees and in the sea, and on the white cliffs, but poetry doesn't pay much better here than it does in American newspaper offices, and the shabbiest, meanest thing we saw in Naples was the tomb of Virgil, of whom it was enough to say to any man in Italy "The Poet," and he could direct him to his house.

I don't know whether Naples is a phrenological center or not, but in every stroll we took through its narrow streets we saw women, and pretty ones too examining the heads of various members of the family. Did you ever see how the monkeys do in their cages? Well that's the way it looks in the front doors of the poorer Neapolitans.

The mail business is another peculiarity of the town. There are thousands of goats which are found more useful than ornamental, but the cow dairy is more diversified. The cow, with a bell on is driven about from house to house and the customer is served direct. In this way all the thunder storms in creation won't sour the milk on the dealer's hands, and the customer knows he is not getting chalk and water for his coffee. This plan might be recommended for use to some of our American dairymen.

"Put this in, said Dickey handing me a bit of paper, "and stop your letter."

This is the legend I found on the slip:

Fair Naples of thy loveliness
Full many a poet tells
But truth is lost in poetry
Without the fleas and smells.

MARY JANE.

THE MARQUIS DE LEUVILLE

A Little Chat About His Peculiarities of Person and Manners.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—It takes little to make one famous. Now there is the Marquis de Leuville who has had a greater run in the newspapers than "Beautiful Snow," and is still running. He dies down at intervals, but in one respect he resembles truth, he has the faculty of rising again. Just now he is gayly careering on the crest of a very high wave of notoriety. All because he struck or stuck at a live and genuine Russian prince while the prince was driving in a London park with Miss Frank Leslie, of New York. Everybody knows the story, though it happened a very little while ago. The monster with the glowing green eyes who has made so much trouble for men and women straight through the century was the cause of it all. Yes jealousy, infernal beast of the mind that sees the brain destroys the judgment and damns the soul, got the better of the marquis and he swooped down on Prince Ristoff with the thick end of a stout whip, and for an instant or so Russian fur flew, and flew tolerably thick and high.

MARQUIS DE LEUVILLE

During the marquis' last sojourn in this country the press picked on him in some cases rather ungenerously, considering the fact that he was a foreigner without a news paper in which to talk back and was doing nothing more reprehensible than carrying and not a French title of nobility. He attacked his title, probably his most vulnerable part, and bore down on him with great severity in view of the insignificance of his offense. His title and his personal peculiarities constituted the sum of them. His offending had this extent no more.

Well, he is rather remarkable in appearance. His head is large his shoulders wide, his waist long and his legs queer. His gait would attract attention anywhere. Some say it is on account of corns. In this kind of property he is reputed to be very rich. He is also accused of wearing a corset and being padded. One of his detractors wrote him down as the most gorgeously upholstered article that ever passed through the custom house without paying duty.

His accomplishments and virtues no writer tried to disseminate, yet he is said to possess both. He writes very respectable poetry, he tortures a piano with skill tempered with mercy, and he tongues it in several languages. He seems to be some what of a genius together with a little something which is not a genius. When the gendarmes of his title was attacked, he said he could prove its legitimacy by a "Beaches Bible," and he said it as though that ought to settle it, and in some minds it did, because they didn't know what a "Beaches Bible" was, and we all know that nothing reduces certain people to subjection and conviction like something they don't understand.

The marquis was very attentive to Mrs. Leslie when in America, and there are friends of hers who declare that at one time she was in love with him. She published a card declaring her intention of marrying him but desisted it is said on account of her business interests. Her friends persuaded her that the marquis would meddle with her business and disaster would be its consequent portion. At any rate the wedding did not take place and now the marquis has proved that it was not his fault by attacking a prince who might be supposed to have matrimonial designs on Mrs. Leslie.

There are persons here who take pleasure in tracing the marquis' pedigree back farther than is necessary. They will tell you any quantity of gossip about him but much of it may be untrue. It seems to me that even he has some of its which others can't lay to reject.

L. D.

Convulsions may be frequently cut short, if courage to turning the patient on their back. The nurse is an effective of chloroform and other narcotic may generally controlled in the same manner.—Chicago Medical News.

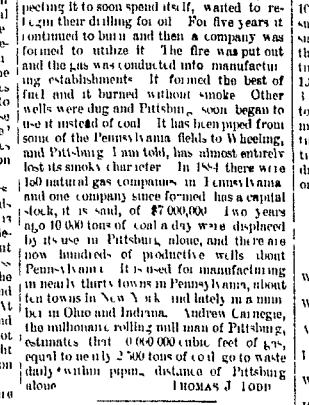
A CROOKED BIT OF RAIL.

Wonderful Work of Engineers at Righthand Gulch, Colo.

[Special Correspondence.]

DENVER, Aug. 9.—There is no end to the triumphs of engineering in the Rockies. Railroad men of today smile at the talk of twenty years ago, when the construction of the Union Pacific was long delayed to find a smooth route. Now trains run over "divides" 11,000 feet and more above the sea, wind along the rocky sides of deep canyons and thread their way along "benches" 2,000 feet in the air and once thought accessible only by the eagle and the mountain sheep. Give assurance that the traffic will justify the outlay, and the engineers will blast out a railway track along the face of a cliff where the pioneer would not have to be let down from above with ropes. The development of new mineral fields in the heart of the mountains justifies the extraordinary methods of reaching them by rail. We give herewith a view of the late achievement—the looped rail way up Righthand gulch, from Georgetown, Colo. to the foot of Gray's peak.

To appreciate this achievement consider these facts. The main range of the Rocky mountains through Colorado has an average elevation of 11,000 feet, with occasional peaks rising much higher, Gray's peak having an elevation of 14,410 feet. From these heights the floods of early summer have cut fearful chasms to the plains, and up these canyons, as they are called the old time mountaineers found "then only possible routes to the 'divide.' The railroads follow, obedient to the same necessities, but the ascent is too rapid for any engine, and in reducing the



RIGHTHAND GULCH LOOP

grade by curves is where the engineer's skill is tested. From Denver to Golden, at the foot of the mountains, is an easy ascent, there the narrow gauge railway starts up the wild gorge of Clear creek, and rises 2,000 feet in the short stage to Central City. At the junction of the two Clear creeks a branch turns to the left and goes by Idaho Springs to Georgetown, which is 8,400 feet above the sea. All around the city the mountains rise in a perfect amphitheatre for 3,000 feet, and in the upper end of the city the canyon divides, from Lefthand gulch a river of crystal water comes pouring through a rocky flume as if it were tumbling from the clouds, while up Righthand gulch the grade is a little easier, and all the mountain side is thick veined with the richest of silver lodes. Most noted among these are the Silver Plume (which gives name to the little mining town in the gulch), Dives Pelican, etc. To overcome the steep ascent of this canyon—2,000 feet in eight miles, besides the abrupt breaks and chasms—was the task of the engineer, and our engraving shows how it was done.

The railroad was is around the upper end of the city in an ascending spiral, giving the passengers a bird's eye view of houses and streets below, it then passes up the very bottom of the canyon till a convenient plateau is reached, where it crosses the stream and turns back toward Georgetown, then turning again to the south and west, it recrosses the canyon on a bridge 300 feet long and 90 feet above its own track, and then, turning up the canyon once more, but on a higher level, it goes on winding from side to side to Graymont, present terminus of the line. There the tourist must take horse if he would ascend Gray's peak, still nearly 4,000 feet above him.

L. R. C.

NATURAL GAS FACTS

Its Early Use at East Liverpool, Ohio. The Gas in Pennsylvania.

[Special Correspondence.]

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 9.—Natural gas has been used for many years about East Liverpool, a little town on the Ohio river near Pittsburg, and ten years ago I was surprised to find that place lighted and heated by it. Large pottery factories were then run with it as fuel and the fact that the hotel of the place used it for cooking and lighting was the wonder of traveling salesmen. In the oil regions of Pennsylvania natural gas was discovered years ago, but no one thought of utilizing it until about four years since. In 1879 or 1880 a company drilling for oil at Murrayville, near Pittsburg, had reached a depth of 1,030 feet when the heavy iron drills were thrown into the air and the great derrick was shattered by an immense explosion of gas. The gas went upward with the noise of a perpetual cyclone, and the people for miles around were frightened. It was lighted and a whirlwind of flame burst upward, scorching the earth for a wide circle around it and lighting up the whole country. This flame burned with a great noise, and the owners of the well, expecting it to soon spend itself, waited to relocate their drilling for oil. For five years it continued to burn and then a company was formed to utilize it. The fire was put out and the gas was conducted into manufacturing establishments. It formed the best of fuel and it burned without smoke. Other wells were dug and Pittsburg soon began to use it instead of coal. It has been piped from some of the Pennsylvania fields to Wheeling, and Pittsburg, I am told, has almost entirely lost its smoky character. In 1884 there were 160 natural gas companies in Pennsylvania and one company since formed has a capital stock, it is said, of $7,000,000. Two years ago 10,000 tons of coal a day were displaced by its use in Pittsburg alone, and there are now hundreds of productive wells about Pennsylvania. It is used for manufacturing in nearly thirty towns in Pennsylvania, about ten towns in New York and lately many in Ohio and Indiana. Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire rolling mill man of Pittsburg, estimates that 6,000,000 cubic feet of gas, equal to nearly 2,500 tons of coal go to waste daily within a radius of distance of Pittsburg alone.

THOMAS J. TODD.

Gibraltar Not Impregnable

The impregnability of the famous fortress of Gibraltar is a thing of the past. The armament of the stronghold consists almost entirely of old time smooth bore guns. There is not a shell gun or a machine gun, or quick firing gun of any kind on the rock, and only two torpedo boats of questionable value for water service. Any ironclad could knock the whole face of the rock to pieces without receiving a shot in return, so far as the fortress is concerned.—Chicago Times.

DEACON BURDETTE

His Little Tilts Out of Work On Topics That Are Uppermost.

AT THE PARSONAGE.

Servant, to the parson who is invalided: "If you please, sir, the chorister is down stairs and wants to know if you won't give him the hymns for the Sunday service?" Parson feebly: "Tell him there will be no service. I expect to be dead before next Sunday." Servant exit and enter: "If you please, he says then will you be kind enough to send down the hymns you'd like sung at the funeral?" (Parson recovers much more rapidly than the chorister.)

MADE DISSERVICE BY HOGS.

A well known and trustworthy citizen of Citra, Fla., saw a large alligator come out of the water, dash among a drove of hogs, take the fattest one in the lot and eat him. The rest of the hogs then rallied and attacked the alligator, killed him and ate him. That the hogs should eat the alligator is not at all a matter of surprise, but any man who has ever seen a Florida hog can realize to what a frenzied pitch of savage desperation the alligator must have been wrought.

NO GOOD, PRINCE.

In one day last week in the same issue of the same paper there was appended two very suggestive telegrams from England. One said: The Prince of Wales is suffering from his chronic complaint lack of money. He is hard up." The other one said: "The Prince of Wales is desirous of meeting Mr. Blaine and has asked the American minister to bring him to Marlborough house." Oh no! Prince, business is a going to fetch him that hole in, Mr. Blaine, to member the legends in the stations on the Main Central. Do not lend money to strangers. Do not cash checks or change large bills for strangers. The Prince of Wales must indeed be on short commons. His mother complains that she is out to hob and a tanner on jubilee expenses, and the whole Guelph family is expecting to get along without a girl the rest of the summer.

TAKING CARE OF HIMSELF.

Son of Neptune who rolls the ocean blue in the good ship Hammock is in prison in Philadelphia. While the law was quarantine the lazaretto admitted the crew as usual. One sailor refused to submit on the ground that it was a barbarous outrage to deface the human form divine, and he could not have his person so mutilated. They insisted he test for it, whipped four men, but at last they got him in prison and tied him down and he forcibly re do for with tears in his eyes to vaccinate him which he couldn't show. In exchange for equal tattooed spot no objection. The crew found tattooed on the starboard breast, in red and blue a mermaid full in the goddess of liberty on his left arm the American coat of arms and right on his left a foul anchor over the heart the American flag on his back the signs of zodiac around his waist and the rest of his material territory is mangled with sailor devices, anchors and mermaids. The doctor vaccinated the consistency son of the sea on the end of his nose, the only bare place he could find.

TICKLED WITH A STRAW.

When Thomas Carroll was first smashing—which was most of the time—he was fawning. Did you see the letter which has been recently published, in reply to a very common request from Brown Johnathan Thomas upon having one of his 70th birthdays to growl in, himself told the Carlyle writes how he was honored with the most pleasing of all letters, a letter the most remarkable, "the noble, wise, sincere and magnanimous letter," which he read with "great and lasting joy." And soon and soon was it and more of it. The speech is of Carlyle wriggling in a very ecstasy of flattered delight at the feet of Emerson. How the man in one of the two attitudes natural to him. However, what's the good of writing one's self into a passion of mirth? He died now. He would have so much greater man had he died sooner—before he learned to write letters would have been a good time.

INSTRUCTIVE AND SUGGESTIVE.

Last Sunday the Rev. Hopkins Smooth, text, B. A. of the church of St. Stephen's preached an anniversary sermon which we can commend to all persons who are given to preaching anniversary sermons as a model of its kind. Like it does not seem that in such middle depth of [illegible] profundity and limitless breadth of conceptional evolution so characteristic of the discursive positions of the Rev. Phidias Dabbs, D. D., but nevertheless, taken all in all, it may be considered a model anniversary sermon. Especially instructive and suggestive were the statistics which so far as we have observed were of a kind never before introduced in a discourse of the nature, and it is to this model feature of the sermon that we desire especially to direct the attention of young ministers who have yet to make their mark in universal events. The Rev. Hopkins Smoothcut B. A. in reviewing the work of his predecessor, stated among other things that he had during the year of his Christian ministry just closed, preached 104 sermons, 15 mortuary discourses, solemnized 21 hymeneal ceremonies, delivered 52 lectures of which 16 were on wine and all the others on religious subjects, made 92 addresses, of which all but seven were on matters most nearly touching the vital religious concerns of the church, had read aloud in public 156 chapters of the Bible 149 of which were very long ones, had made pastoral calls 319 times (ten on such occasions 312 times distributed 804 tracts, visited the sick several times each, with the platform at temperance and other public meetings 47 times, had the headache Sabbath morning, and so compelled to appear before his people in a condition of physical pain nervous prostration and bodily distress that utterly unfitted him for public preaching, 16 times, paid a total 10 times, suffered from attacks of malignant dyspepsia 7 times, read his hymns instead of the choir in regard to selection of tunes 1 time, fields exceed 101 time sore throat 101 times, asthma 101 time, and written 1,140 pages of sermon, divided particularly to 1 time, since 1 the tunes in prayer meetings 2 time, started the wrong tune 3 times, sang hymns that nobody else knew 2 times, received into church member ship 9, dismissed by letter, 41, expelled 16, stolen or stolen, 7.

NIRVANA.

I am
A drum
Quite learned in the art
Unclouded peace and calm to enter
Serene superior to all ills
Where thoughtless dreamless dreams
Are not.
The nights are full
With salt like rain
In billows that
And whirled
Can strike with force
I do not shudder
I do not care
All's over there.

A drum
I am
—Brooklyn Eagle.

KIRK'S WHITE RUSSIAN SOAP

J. S. KIRK & CO. WHITE RUSSIAN

The only hand soap awarded a medal at the New Orleans Exposition. Guaranteed to be pure, and for general household purposes is the very best.

KIRK'S WHITE RUSSIAN SOAP

The completion of the main lines of the Northern Pacific railroad to the Pacific coast over the Cascades is said to be the most stupendous piece of railroad engineering in this country. Its extent is 1,081 miles and its cost $48,000. The cost of the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific will be $50,000. The maximum grade of the Cascade is 116 feet to the mile. Two locomotives weighing 125 tons each will be required on each end of each train. One of these locomotives will be used to push the train over the mountains, but two engines for fear of an accident. The mountain of the Cascades is 3,000 feet high and is crossed by a tunnel 2,850 feet long. The tunnel is to be completed in 90 days.

Sore Throat

is particularly favorable to the contraction of Diphtheria. Heed the warning and use Piso's Cure. Diphtheria follows. At once this is the information you want. Piso's Cure subdues the pain and gives immediate relief. It promptly and effectually cures all contagion and inflammation. It is certain and safe. Diphtheria should be treated by those who have symptoms of coughs, but it is always safe.

Legal Shoulder Straps.

Shoulder who approved by the courts is pure, correct and healthful.

Retired List of the Navy.

The retired list of the navy is swelled. There are fifty rear admirals, fifteen commodores, fourteen captains, twelve commanders, twenty lieutenant commanders, forty one lieutenants, forty six surgeons, twenty four paymasters and seventy two engineers.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Don't trifle with any Throat or Lung Disease. If you have a Cough or Cold, or the children are threatened with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Acker's English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure and we guarantee it. Price 10 and 25 cts.

H. C. Hoffman & Co. Druggists.

A perfectly healthy Skin can be obtained and preserved by the use of Skin Soap.

Forest application for a charter for the Colored Wood Industrial Association of Arkansas has been made and among the incorporators are Prince Phillip Joseph, Thomas Jefferson, the Rev. C. O. Fisher, Jacob McKeehan and others, colored made of the [illegible] and [illegible] of the United States. The capital stock is fixed at $50,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

Dr. Spaulding's Sulphur Soap is a very good remedy for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Scrofula and Ringworm.

Acker's Blood Elixir is the Best Blood Remedy guaranteed. It is a positive cure for Ulcers, Eruptions or Syphilitic Poisoning. It purifies the whole system and banishes all Rheumatism and Neuralgic pains. We guarantee it.

H. C. Hoffman & Co. Druggists.

Sozodont Soap is perfect in its action. Use for toilet and bath.

A Chance for the Worse.

Tompkins—Isn't my son Oh say, can you see that bill the next time I meet him?

Johnson—You have been saying that for months. A little change would not matter.

Tompkins—Oh well, I'll try not to bother you any more.—Life.

No other toilet soap possesses such desirable and essential medicinal and curative properties as Skin Soap. It prevents and softens the skin.

Babies that are fretful, peevish, cross, or troubled with Colic, Teething Pains, Sour Stomach Disorders, can be relieved at once by using Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no Opium or Morphine hence is safe. Price 25 cents. Sold by

H. C. Hoffman & Co. Druggists.

Sozodont Tooth Powder will quickly cure any Skin or Scalp disease. Sozodont Soap prevents the healthy action of the skin.

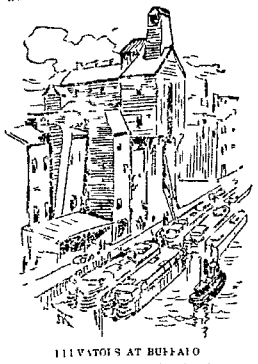
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE ERIE CANAL.

HISTORY OF THE WATERWAY OF THE EMPIRE STATE

Reason for the Proposition to Make It Wider and Deeper—Something About the Celebrations Along Its Line When It Was Completed.

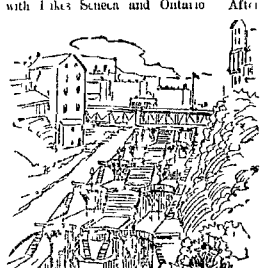
The people of western and north central New York are making their annual or biennial trip to the Erie canal enlarged a little more than usual this year. It was the best plan, resulting in two conventions, one at Syracuse and one at Buffalo. It is claimed by the friends of these that the canal, which was constructed exclusively as a state affair, has be-



ELEVATORS AT BUFFALO

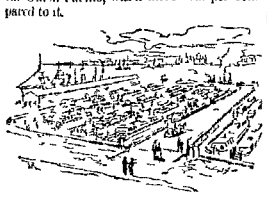
come almost entirely a national affair for, though the produce transported in the early years of the canal was more than four times from New York as later years less than one fifth is from local farms the central west contributing all the rest. We present the conclusion, some are inclined to two, one to enlarge the canal sufficient for steam navigation the other to excavate it, so to speak, into a regular ship canal.

The history, development and comparative decline of the Erie canal form a romantic chapter in the annals of commerce. Besides to a man who first suggested it for the topographer is so obviously suitable for a canal that the idea must have occurred to thousands on first seeing the country but Gov De Witt Clinton was the first public man to thoroughly identify himself with it. Clinton Big Ditch was long a political epithet in New York but he lived to see the detested highway and turn the laugh on his enemies. Plans for improving the Mohawk river had been before the colonial assembly of New York as early as 1724 and surveys occasionally till 1792, when the Western Inland Navigation company was incorporated, with power to improve the Mohawk and connect it by canals with Lakes Seneca and Ontario. After



LOCKS AT LOCKPORT

some work this company sold out to the state for $1,673,718. The scheme was renewed occasionally till 1808, when $600 was appropriated and the route surveyed. De Witt Clinton then a member of the state senate took up the project but it was not till April 16, 1816 that the legislative labor was complete. Thereafter the work advanced rapidly. In 1819 the first boat passed from Utica to Rome, and in 1825 the canal was completed. Fanciful and hyperbolic were the notes by all the editors and pamphleteers of the day in describing the glorious progress of Governor Clinton and suite on the first through flotilla of boats. Cannon previously stationed for the purpose signaled the departure of the flotilla from Buffalo one shot following the preceding, one west of it all the way to New York city and Sandy Hook, and at all the towns on the line there were elaborate ceremonies, patriotic, allegorical, and in many cases intensely spiritual. The hundredth of May 10, 1819, over the last lock on the Hudson basin, was a mere whisper compared to it.



ERIE BASIN, NEW YORK

The largest and finest boat, called the Seneca Chief, was drawn by four richly caparisoned gray horses, and carried Governor De Witt Clinton, Lieutenant Governor Jonas Platt, Gen Stephen Van Rensselaer and other officials. Another boat, Noah's Ark, carried live and stuffed specimens of nearly all the animals of the then "wild west"—a bear, two fawns, eagles and fur bearing animal, besides two young Seneca Indians in their native costume. From Albany to New York the flotilla was towed by the Chancellor Livingston the great Hudson steamer of that time. Before daylight of Nov 4 it neared the city, then all the cannon boomed, the bell rang and the population listened to the wharf. The receiving steamers beautifully decorated took the officials on board. All the vessels in the harbor of all nations gave loud welcome from their cannon and with impressive ceremonies the keg of Lake Erie water was poured into the bay by Governor Clinton as an emblem of completed commercial union.

And the canal did all that was expected of it and much more for the statistics show clearly that New York city had been slowly, falling behind Philadelphia and that there after she went forward so rapidly that the latter soon ceased to be considered a formidable rival. In 1790 Philadelphia was 30 per cent larger than New York in 1820 it had 137,000 people to New York's 123,000 and was again gaining in trade but in 1840 the latter nearly rivalling Brooklyn, had 1,040,000 to Philadelphia's 360,000—then came the railroad era. The canal was a financial success from the start. The capacity of the largest boats was a little less than 100 tons, while the first year were 6,000 and in the tenth year thereafter a million and a half. Western New York filled up rapidly while New England population and the local traffic was immense but it soon appeared that an equal stimulus had been given to the country near the western lakes and soon after branch canals in Ohio Indiana and Illinois added each its quota and swelled the traffic on the Erie to a tremendous extent. The states between New York and the Mississippi gained 940 per cent in population while New York only gained 100. In 1836 New York furnished 50 per cent of all the cereals transported on the canal forty years afterward only 20 per cent, and her proportion is sometimes far below that. In 1840 the total tonnage through the canal to tidewater was 901,000 tons in 1862 it was 2,087,000 tons and then the tide began to turn. It was no sudden thing, for the railroads had noticeably checked the growth of canal transportation long before the In 1851 the total tonnage was 1,500,000 tons and in 1876 but 885,000 tons. The rapidity with which the cheapness of railroad freight had gained on that of canal freight is certainly a most surprising, if not the most significant fact of our times. In 1856 the average rail rates through New York were nearly two and a half cents per ton per mile, twenty years after but a cent and on the Pennsylvania road but nine mills. From 1830 to 1870 the cost on through lines averaged very nearly a cent and a half. In 1877–78 rates were as low as six or seven mills. Averaging forty years there is on the canal cannot be put below eight mills but later rates are lower and it is assumed that five and a half mills may be reckoned on. It is obvious that no narrow canal can do one half of the many other advantages of the railroads. The results shown in the decrease of boat construction amount, in some years to actual suspension

DR E D STANDIFORD

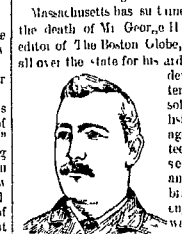
Life Sketch of a Well Known and Wealthy Kentuckian

Dr E D Standiford who died recently at his home in Louisville Ky presented in his life another of the many thrilling and example to cheer the young American in the struggle toward wealth and position. In the deceased gentleman began life in poverty with but an imperfect education and lived to be a true millionaire and man of high intelligence, political influence and social standing. His death was a surprise even to those who knew him best for he was but 56 years old and had not admitted ever to his family that he thought himself dangerously sick. On the contrary he manifested his interest in politics almost to the last and was a formidable competitor with Hon James Beck for the place of United States senator from Kentucky. All over the state candidates for the legislature to be voted for on the first Monday in August were called as for Beck or for Standiford and the shrewdest observers could not say which was ahead in the race. Early DR E D STANDIFORD in July the doctor married Miss Laura Scott a young lady of Paducah. Some days after he was taken with a slight illness, but treated it with indifference, and physicians were not called till four days before his death. Neither he nor his family had any idea of his danger till a few hours before his death.

Dr Standiford was a native of Kentucky and though his parents were excellent people and of high social rank, they were reduced to poverty about the time of his birth, so as early as he was able to do any work he was put in the employ of the wealthy Phillips family near Louisville. The sons of the family were a rather haughty and thoughtless set, and treated him coldly and once in a fit of anger he told them he would one day own all they now considered their own. That prophecy was literally fulfilled for the boys watched their patrimony and Dr Standiford became its owner, including several thousand acres adjoining what is now the southern boundary of Louisville. He showed great business ability at an early age, saved his earnings as a laborer, invested them judiciously, and was considered well to do at thirty. Thereafter all he touched seemed to turn to money. He bought largely in the Louisville and Nashville railroad at low figures and sold out the day the stock touched its highest point—100. He bought the majority of shares in the I, N & M C road at an average of 20, and afterwards sold it 110. He was once president of the Louisville and Nashville road and later director of the Farmers and Drovers' bank, besides he was a farmer on an extensive scale and conducted other business enterprises. His wealth is popularly estimated at $3,000,000 though estates usually shrink below this supposed value in settling. He leaves seven children five of his first wife and two of his second, the latter 8 and 10 years of age. His third marriage attracted much attention the bride, daughter of a merchant in Paducah being very handsome and intelligent and but 20 years old. After three weeks married life she is a widow. Dr Standiford was for many years before his death a sort of political autocrat in Louisville he had himself elected to congress for two terms and only quit politics to take control of the L and N railroad. His death renders the re-election of Senator Beck a certainty.

George H Patch

Massachusetts has sustained a great loss in the death of Mr George H Patch, military editor of The Boston Globe, and well known all over the state for his ardent and untiring devotion to the interests of the old soldiers. He enlisted at an early age in the Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers and served with bravery in all its engagements. He was with it in the awful charge at Gettysburg, and the part his regiment took there has been the frequent subject of song, picture and patriotic eloquence. To have been in the charge was honor enough to last most men a lifetime. After the war Mr Patch entered the employ of the Albany Railroad company as conductor and remained such till he joined the staff of The Globe, serving in all the grades of journalism and had long been one of the editorial force of the Republican party—and by his skill with pen, genial manner, and keen faculties was a very valuable aid to both. He was a very faithful husband and infant daughter, and whom he loved and idolized will mourn with them the fearful loss of life. The scientists are still wrangling over the cause of the disaster

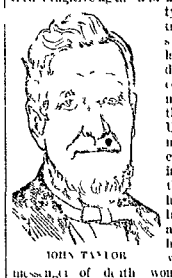


GEORGE H PATCH

THE MORMON CHIEF DEAD

Career of John Taylor, Lately Deceased in Utah

The career of John Taylor the successor to Brigham Young, who died recently was almost as romantic as the creation of a novel. He was successively English man Canadian American Methodist, Progressionist and Mormon laborer, preacher and editor, martyr and fugitive again and finally of dictator over the Mormon state. He had a pretty hard row to hoe in his last days, for the Mormon sentiment that his last sickness was due to the close confinement made necessary to escape the vigilance of United States marshals. He died Illinois lost in his body forty three years and his life was saved by the accident of a bullet striking his watch but for which the leaden messenger of death would have passed through him near the heart. And yet he lived to be 79 years old in fact, but three months and a day, thirty years lived in power, wealth and real honor in Utah.



JOHN TAYLOR

John Taylor was born Nov 1 1808 in Milnthorp Westmoreland county England where he was reared in Church and merry life became a Methodist. In 1837 he was granted license and was soon in the midst of that wonderful religious ferment which swept over America, equally the western states, during that era. It was the age of religious debates of which the Rice Campbell and Campbell Purcell discussion with many others are the permanent remains in our literature. Ohio was the great battle ground of new sects and thence its converts went to Canada, by one of whom Taylor was soon converted, becoming a rabid Wesleyan or Progressist. In 1836 he became a Mormon, gathering with the saints at Kirtland, Ohio. About that time, however the Mormon bank broke the Kirtland Safety society money fell to seven cents on the dollar and then to nothing, creditors seized the good of the Kirtland store, indictments issued against some of the saints for swindling, and others for counterfeiting, and the leaders fled to Missouri. The saints already numbered some 12,000 in the northwestern part of that state, war between them and the Gentiles broke out, and late in 1838 the whole Mormon population was expelled with much cruelty. They settled about Nauvoo in Hancock county, Ills, and prospered greatly until 1842-3 when trouble arose with the non Mormons. All this time Taylor was working hard for the sect and rising in rank as well as accumulating property. He was now an apostle (one of the quorum of twelve, as the phrase is).

In 1844 the doctrine of plural marriage was quietly taught to the trusted ones, and the leading saints took unto themselves extra wives. Early the next year a few men secede from the church and establish the Expositor a newspaper in Nauvoo to oppose the new doctrine, but they only issued one number. The Prophet Joseph Smith promptly convened the city council, had the paper declared a nuisance and, with his devoted gang, at once destroyed the press, scattered the type and burned all the copies they could get. The editors fled to Carthage the county seat and procured warrants for the prophet and Hyrum (so spelled by Mormons) his brother. The saints in turn fortified Nauvoo and had defiance to the county officials. The governor of Illinois promised them to surrender on a pledge of protection but they were soon taken out of his hands on a new charge that of treason. Joseph and Hyrum Smith were placed in the Carthage jail treason not being bailable and Willard Richards and John Taylor went with them for company. On the afternoon of June 27 1844 a mob stormed the jail, killed both the Smiths and shot Taylor with four balls. Three entered his body, two of them remaining there for the rest of his life but the fourth ball struck a heavy, old fashioned English watch he wore stopping the hands at 5:16 p m which is marked among the saints as the solemn hour of the prophet's death. Taylor recovered after a long illness and fled with the saints when they were driven from Illinois in 1846. In 1847 he joined his chums and joined the Pratts and others in making Brigham Young president of the church.

For the next seven years Taylor was on missions in various countries. He had the Book of Mormon translated into French, and established L'Etoil (The Star) a Mormon paper in France. In common with other missionaries he bitterly denied the charge that polygamy was a Mormon practice. In France he took solemn oath to that effect and at a public debate with three Protestant ministers which mentally aided that a Mormon could have more than one wife though he had three himself at that time. All the Mormon missionaries continued this system of perjury till the public avowal of the doctrine at Salt Lake City in September, 1852, and the publication of the all gad revelation of July 12 1843, first published in England in April 1852. Taylor then returned to the United States and established the Mormon Star New York city in 1851 but the Mormon war of 1857 broke up all the American missions and thereafter Taylor resided in Salt Lake City. When Brigham Young died in 1877 Taylor was president of the Twelve Apostles and that body ruled till 1880, when the first presidency was reorganized anew and Taylor chosen to all the titles and honors of the dead prophet. He was, however, far more timid and conservative than Young and made a few feeble efforts to harmonize the church with modern civilization. When the Edmunds law of 1882 was enacted he each month changed the people as they wished, but Gentiles never obeyed it nor to get out of Dynamite but promptly declared that he did not intend to be a martyr and he took him off to a safe hiding place where he remained till death.

The Disaster at Zug

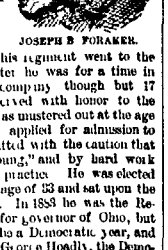
From the European illustrated papers we obtain and are able to give our readers this

scene a view taken at Zug, Switzerland just after the terrible catastrophe by which two or three hours and a new quay were precipitated into the water without warning, causing great loss of life. The scientists are still wrangling over the cause of the disaster

OHIO'S CANDIDATES

Nominees for Governor by Republicans, Democrats and Prohibitionists.

In 1883 when Joseph Benson Foraker was seeking the Republican nomination for governor, he hardly complained that every time he had a step in promotion he had been met by the objection, "You're too young." When he was 21 he sold the war broke out, his older brother enlisted, and Ben was wild to go with him but the examining surgeon

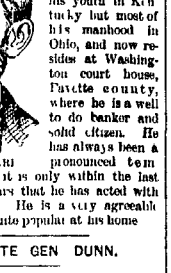


JOSEPH B FORAKER.

had a paternal hand on his head and affectionately said "Why, my boy you're too young." In 1863 however the government was not so particular but it had been proved that "head thy boys are good fighters and when young Foraker enlisted in the Eighty ninth Ohio volunteers he was accepted and with his regiment went to the front. A year later he was for a time in command of his company though but 17 years old. He served with honor to the close of the war, was mustered out at the age of 19, studied law applied for admission to the bar, was admitted with the caution that he was rather young," and by hard work soon won a good practice. He was elected judge at the early age of 23 and sat upon the bench three years. In 1883 he was the Republican nominee for governor of Ohio, but it happened to be a Democratic year, and he was beaten by George Hoadly, the Democratic candidate. In 1885 he was renominated and elected by a plurality of nearly 17,000. He is now nominated for a second term.

Mr Foraker was born in Rainsboro, O, in July, 1846 and has been a citizen of the state since that time. Besides the public action above mentioned he was also a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1884, and took a very active part in the campaign of that year.

His principal competitor, Hon. Thomas E. Powell is also a rising young man, only four years older than Governor Foraker. He was born in the lively college town of Delaware, O, in 1842 his father a native of Wales, having been a noted and influential Democrat though forty exciting years. The son was graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan university, in Delaware, in 1860 four years after he entered on the practice of law and has since adhered to it with diligence and success. In 1870 he was candidate for attorney general of the state and shared the Democratic defeat of that year. He is well qualified to meet Governor Foraker upon the stump and as the platforms of both parties are unusually plain spoken and the issues well defined, the public may be assured of a high toned campaign courteously conducted upon fundamental issues. This year's contest in Ohio will indeed, be worthy of the public attention.



THOMAS E POWELL.

Morris Sharp, of Washington court house, Ohio is the Prohibition candidate for governor.

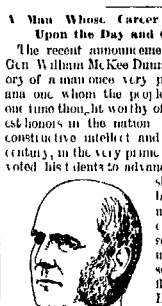
MORRIS SHARP

He was born in 1838, at Aberdeen, Brown county, O, spent some years of his youth in Kentucky but most of his manhood in Ohio, and now resides at Washington court house, Fayette county, where he is a well to do banker and solid citizen. He has always been a pronounced temperance man, but it is only within the last two or three years that he has acted with the third party. He is a very agreeable gentleman and quite popular at his home.

THE LATE GEN DUNN.

A Man Whose Career Left Its Mark Upon the Day and Generation

The recent announcement of the death of Gen William McKee Dunn revives the memory of a man once very prominent in Indiana one whom the people of that state at one time thought worthy of almost the highest honors in the nation. Gen Dunn had a constructive intellect and for a quarter of a century, in the very prime of his life, he devoted his talents to advancing his state, his skill in construction being of great value in the formation of a constitution, school laws and the upbuilding of a sound judicial and financial system. He was a contemporary of Robert Dale Owen, Judge Blackford and other men of the constructive period in Indiana—that



GEN WILLIAM DUNN

galaxy of building statesmen who immediately preceded Morton, Colfax and others of the reforming and revolutionizing era. He, however, retained his mental and physical activity long enough to be contemporary with the second generation and to take a very active part in the stirring events of 1860-66.

W M Dunn was born Dec 12, 1814, in Indiana while it was still a territory. He was graduated in 1833 among the first students sent out from the state university, and then completed the course at Harvard. He took up the practice of law and was soon eminent among the lawyers of the state. In 1848 he was elected to the legislature and in 1850 was a very active and useful member of the convention that framed the new constitution of the state. He was chosen as a Republican to the Thirty sixth and Thirty seventh congresses, but was defeated in 1862. Thus his service covered much of the war period, and he was a very earnest supporter of the Lincoln administration, serving as aid to McClellan in West Virginia and an elected member. In March, 1863, he was made major and judge advocate in 1865 he was brevetted as brigadier and in 1866 was made a regularly commissioned colonel of volunteers. Finally Dec 1, 1875, he was appointed judge advocate general of the army with the full rank of brigadier and as such was put on the retired list Jan 22, 1881. For many years past he has had a country residence in Fairfax county, Va., where he died.

Where Water Power is Used

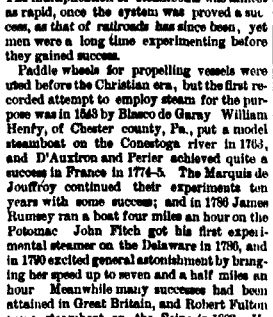
Five branches of manufacturing employ together 85 per cent of all the water power that is used. Flouring and grist mills use 33 4 per cent, saw mills, 22 7 per cent, cotton mills 12 1 per cent, and woolen mills, 4 4 per cent. Very little water power is used by the iron industry—Boston Budget.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

SOMETHING ABOUT ITS RISE AND ITS PRESENT DECLINE

Early Boating on Small Western Streams. Reasons for the Decline Set Forth. Two Representative River Boats—The Great Republic and the New York.

From the primitive Clermont, with which Fulton waked the echoes of the Hudson high lands in 1807, and the little stern wheeler on the Mississippi nine years afterward, to the enormous Great Republic on the latter river, and the New York, which recently made twenty four miles an hour on the Hudson, is indeed a marvelous advance, yet it has been made within the memory of men still living. Old citizens of southern Indiana and the adjacent parts of Kentucky still tell with brightened eye of that wonderful day in 1816 when the first steamer passed down the lower Ohio, how the news that she was coming was spread through the country a week before, how families came in wagons from two days' travel distant and camped on the river bank, and how all the loose footed population near by crowded to



GREAT REPUBLIC

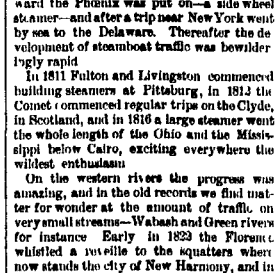
the stream to see the painted wonder moving without oars or sails—the grandest sight, many yet aver, that they ever saw in their lives. In 1822-28 steamers multiplied even on the smallest rivers of the west, and river towns grew up by steamboat traffic where now the steamer's whistle is never heard. The multiplication of steamboats was almost as rapid, once the system was proved a success, as that of railroads has since been, yet men were a long time experimenting before they gained success.

Paddle wheels for propelling vessels were used before the Christian era, but the first recorded attempt to employ steam for the purpose was in 1543 by Blasco de Garay. William Henfy, of Chester county, Pa., put a model steamboat on the Conestoga river in 1763, and D'Auxiron and Perier achieved quite a success in France in 1774-5. The Marquis de Jouffroy continued their experiments ten years with some success; and in 1786 James Rumsey ran a boat four miles an hour on the Potomac. John Fitch got his first experimental steamer on the Delaware in 1786, and in 1790 excited general astonishment by bringing her speed up to seven and a half miles an hour. Meanwhile many successes had been attained in Great Britain, and Robert Fulton ran a steamboat on the Seine in 1803. He soon returned to America and began that series of labors which resulted in starting the Clermont, Aug 7, 1807, from New York for Albany, and making the trip with an average speed of five miles per hour. Mankind were apparently not so enthusiastic then as now (and much scarcer in America); yet they made a great to-do over Fulton's success, and very justly pronounced it the inauguration of a new era. The craft was 130 feet long, with 18 feet beam, 7 feet depth and 160 tons burden, the paddle wheels were 15 feet in diameter and the boiler was 20 feet long, 7 feet deep and 8 feet wide! Immediately afterward the Phoenix was put on—a side wheel steamer—and after a trip near New York went by sea to the Delaware. Thereafter the development of steamboat traffic was bewilderingly rapid.

In 1811 Fulton and Livingston commenced building steamers at Pittsburg, in 1813 the Comet commenced regular trips on the Clyde, in Scotland, and in 1816 a large steamer went the whole length of the Ohio and the Mississippi below Cairo, exciting everywhere the wildest enthusiasm.

On the western rivers the progress was amazing, and in the old records we find matter for wonder at the amount of traffic on very small streams—Wabash and Green rivers for instance. Early in 1823 the Florence whistled a reveille to the squatters where now stands the city of New Harmony, and in the "May rise" of that year she landed a big cargo at Terre Haute, exciting great enthusiasm. In 1823 the Ploughboy commenced regular trips on the Wabash, and in the rise of 1824 the boat went up to the mouth of Raccoon creek, in Parke county, and soon after to Lafayette, the head of navigation. We find cause to smile in the old laws and orders which show what immense importance the pioneers of Indiana attached to their water routes, one could not erect a dam on any creek near the river till he had applied to the court, got viewers appointed and recorded their verdict that his dam would not "obstruct navigation." Now it is almost impossible to get a listener to any proposition to improve the river. For thirty years, though the season of boating grew shorter as the country was cleared of timber, the traffic was immense, as many as sixty steamers one season passed up to Lafayette and return. Now the summer volume of the Wabash at the above city is scarcely in excess of the raft requirements, and the whistle of a steamer is rarely heard above Terre Haute. The railroads killed all the schemes for improvements.

The rapid railroad development—a phenomenon which grows more wonderful the more it is studied—has also struck a fearful blow at river commerce on the Missouri and Mississippi, and one may now stay several days in the season at Omaha, Yankton or other up river cities without seeing a steamer land. As early as 1852 there was an immense trade at St Paul, not long after boats were



NEW YORK.

put on above the falls of St. Anthony, and the little Anson Northrup made regular trips on Red river, into Manitoba. There is now a fine fleet of light draught steamers on lower Red river, Lake Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan, but on the upper Mississippi and Missouri, the Illinois, etc., the frequent railroad bridges show that steamboats are a secondary consideration. From St Louis to New Orleans, however, the traffic is still immense; in the busy season seven large steamers a week pass regularly from St Louis to Memphis and return, and the Memphis and St. Louis Packet company still carries down near 200,000 tons of freight yearly, and carries up some 40,000 to 60,000 bales of cotton. The Great Republic, of which we print an engraving, is, or was, the largest steamer on western waters—plying on the lower Mississippi—and so luxuriously furnished that travel on it was a perpetual delight. And at the close of these seventy years of development and decline comes now the interstate commerce bill, which bids fair to give river transportation a "boost," temporary though it may be.

A MESSENGER TO LONDON

He Goes Over to Deliver Parcels to Some Actor People.

Something has been done to elevate the messenger boy. Perhaps it will also be the means of accelerating his speed, at least proving that it is no disgrace to be caught moving rapidly. The thing which has been done is to send an American district messenger boy of New York to London to deliver souvenirs and congratulatory letters to the surviving writers of the play entitled "The Highest Bidder" and others in London. Originally this play was entitled "Trade," and was written by the elder Sothern, Maddison Morton and Robert Reece. Manager Dan Frohman and Ed Sothern, of the Lyceum theatre, prepared the souvenir, which consists of a number of sheets of heavy cream and chocolate colored paper bound together with ribbon. The first page has a photograph of E A Sothern. At the bottom is the legend in the writing of Sothern "He didn't do it very well but he did it." It is signed by Sothern. The four following pages are filled with sketches made by Sothern from scenes in the play.

Lowe Prchaug will see that the boy is well cared for during his voyage across and returning. On landing in Liverpool he will be met by John B Curtis, general manager of the Midland railroad, who will whoop him along in a special carriage to the first train for the city. In London he will at once start on his round delivering the souvenirs. Edmund Yates, Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, EUGENE B SANGER.

Buffalo Bill, Nate Salsbury, Emily Faithfull, Nat Goodwin, Toole, Clement Scott, and many others will receive them. The list has grown until it is said as long as a telegraph pole. Each will sign the little ticket, just as would be done if the recipient were in New York.

As soon as the boy gets his packages delivered he will take the first ship back to New York. His ticket, signed by those who received souvenirs, will be quite a souvenir in itself.

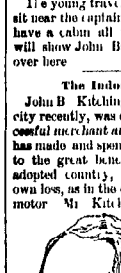
The boy's name is Eugene B Sanger. He sailed away, not exactly at break of day, on the Germanic, on July 27, but tolerably early for a messenger boy to be starting off. The experiment is to test the speed of the New York messenger boy. He is to prove how quickly a district messenger can do errands in London and return. It might be said to be an experiment in psychic force.

Various interesting personages were at the pier to see young Sanger off. He was elegantly caparisoned in blue and brass, and has some personal beauty besides. His fellow messengers, to the number of nearly fifty, headed by a fife and drum were there to see him off. So was his mother and no end of other interested persons. And he the hero of the hour—well, if he wasn't lionized no way haired boy ever was. No 1,222 is his number; but what use has a lion for a number? In fact, he had suddenly risen above numbers. He was introduced to many of the passengers, and enriched by numerous floral devices. Before the ship sailed the young hero was taken up to the captain's bridge in order that all might see him as the ship moved down the river into the bay. The other messengers kept the spirits of the assemblage from lagging by exuding great volumes of cheers in boy soprano. They whooped up at a lively rate as the ship moved off. That was not because they felt extremely jolly, but to cover their feelings.

He young traveler is 14 years old. He will sit near the captain all the way over and will have a cabin all to himself. Moreover, he will show John Bull how they order things over here.

The Indorser of Ericsson

John B Kitching, who died in New York city recently, was once a very noted and successful merchant and enterprising. Indeed, he has made and spent several fortunes, always to the great benefit of his community and adopted country, though sometimes to his own loss, as in the case of the noted Ericsson motor. Mr Kitching was from the first a firm believer in the Ericsson theory, and spent a fortune in constructing the ship Ericsson—the one that made a successful trial trip down New York bay demonstrating the value of hot air engines. While on her return trip a sudden squall arose, and in attempting to avoid an impending



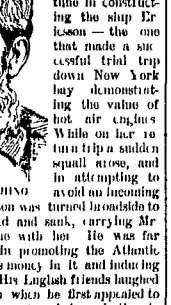
JOHN B KITCHING

vessel the Ericsson was turned broadside to the wind, careened and sank, carrying Mr Kitching's fortune with her. He was far more successful in promoting the Atlantic cable, putting his money in it and inducing others to do so. His English friends laughed at his enthusiasm when he first appealed to him to aid the project, and jocosely threatened him with a lunatic's straight jacket, so among the first messages sent by the cable was one to them from him in these words: "Send me the straight jacket."

Mr Kitching was born in England in 1819, came to the United States in 1834, and at an early age developed unusual business ability, establishing mercantile connections with England and Cuba. He did much to develop suburban property about New York city, and was a very valuable citizen. He had six children, of whom Gen J Howard Kitching was killed at the battle of Cedar Creek.

Death of Gen Comly

The late Gen James M Comly, editor of The Toledo, O, Commercial, was one of the brightest lights in Ohio journalism. He was born in Perry county, Ohio, March 6 1833, being a direct descendant from the Quaker, Henry Comly, who came to Philadelphia with William Penn in 1682. His education was obtained in Columbus, in 1859 he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court, and two years later he enlisted in the Union army as a private. He soon rose to a lieutenancy, and later to the rank of lieutenant colonel, commanding the Forty third Ohio volunteers. By the close of the war he had become a lieutenant colonel, commanding the Twenty third Ohio, and was brevetted brigadier general. In 1865 he was made editor of The Ohio State Journal, and two years afterward was made



GEN JAMES M COMLY

minister resident for the United States at Hawaii. Upon his return he assumed editorial charge of The Toledo Commercial, but in May last was obliged to relinquish it to his son because of ill health.

Gen Comly was a life long Republican.

LIGHT AND AIRY.

The Weary Philosophers.

With their brains in a stew
How the erudite crew
Now fathom the depths of their favorite school!
Then they climb the steep flights
Of philosophy's heights
But find in attempting to keep themselves cool.

How sad that such sages,
Who stand the past ages
And peer through the foggy remoteness of things,
Should pout and perspire
And sweat in their ire
At the ills which the swift climbing mercury brings!

Is there no place sequestered
Where genius unpestered
Might commune freely unhampered with heat,
And in sultry each caper
With the collar of paper
Still limp, tired unmolted and nobby and neat?
—New York World.

They Couldn't Account for It

"I do think that Clara Mahtin is an awfully nice girl and I shall always continue to do so, but there is one weakness she has that I cannot overlook in her."

"What is that, Clarence?"

"Her inexcusable fondness for that vewy vulgah chwon 'Home, Sweet Home.' Why, she plays it on a hoa'se piano ev'wy time I go to see her, and without ev'ah being awsked."

"It is truly unpardonable." And they went down the street together trying to account for her peculiar fascination for the melody.—New York Mercury.

The Summer's Outing

When in July the tourist man
Gets in his latest licks
With all he has to the country and
With rural cousins mix
We'll make them treat at home with us,
And show them too that we
Are not a bit stuck up or proud
As city folks will be.
And if they want to visit us
When winter's snows are here,
We'll be very glad to see them
Or at least we'll so appear,
Even if that same sudden call
Does at times from the city,
Or some very urgent business
Which of course would be a pity.
—Philadelphia Times.

Change Wanted

First Sideslady—Maria!
Second Sideslady—I am here.
"Are you busy?"
"Yes."
"Where is the other sideslady?"
"She has not come in yet. What do you want?"
"I want some one to go and ask the lady cashier if she can change a $100 bill for a woman."—Omaha World.

Two Discoveries

Bless'd be he who first invented sleep!
Said Sancho Panza and I too would heap
Blessings unnumbered on his honored head
If, by some lucky chance he were not dead.

His greatest boon he gave the human race
And yet no mortal ever saw his face
Of all his history no one knows a word
Nor yet the name his parents gave him heard.

Blessings on him say I and you'll agree.
In blessing him, I feel quite sure, with me
He was our greatest benefactor sure
Till time shall end his fame shall endure.

Blessings on him and honored be his name
Lauded his great eternal be his fame
But hang the other chap whose taste surprising
Made him invent the art of early rising.
—Journal of Education.

The Boss of the House.

On a Governor street car yesterday, Young married man in forcible tones "I tell you I am boss of my house, and what I say there goes." Passenger on next seat leans over and remarks "Beg pardon, but is your wife at home?" Young married man in less forcible tones "No, she's in the country." Everybody in the car smiled out loud.—Providence Journal.

Coolness in the Future

Oh! the snow the beautiful snow
In winter it comes not in summer you know,
And many regret that this should be so
For it is only in summer they long for the snow.

Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow
It is sure to be here in its season, you know,
And the winds from the cold north will whistle and blow,
And strong men can shovel the beautiful snow.
—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Way as of Yore

"Papa, how do they catch monkeys?" inquired Willie, who had been up the menagerie.

The best way, nowadays, I think, is by means of a double barreled bustle and triple size cart wheel hat and a fancy parasol."

"Yes," remarked Willie's mother, musingly, "I used to be very much addicted to those little follies before we were married."—Washington Critic.

The Summer Girl.

Beware! there is danger in her glance
As she trips through the mazes of the dance.

She is the summer girl in her dress of lawn
Fair as the goddess that rules the dawn.

The lily and the rose on a single stem
Of maiden fair she is the gem.

But sighs she smiles she pouts, take care,
Young man of the summer girl, beware.
—Boston Courier.

Two Kinds of Sets

"Hello, Charley, where have you been all the morning?"

"Been up on the mountain watching the sun set. Where have you been?"

"Been out in the hammock watching the daughter set."—Dansville Breeze.

A Revised Edition

Cherries are ripe cherries are ripe
And baby shall have some.
He'll gobble them up and they'll double him up,
And set him to smiling, and swelling, and yelling,
But—baby shall have some!
—Charlestown Enterprise.

A Capital Offense.

Moses Schaumburg, Jr.—Vader, vat ish a capital grime?

Moses Schaumburg, Sr.—Vy a man takes less den 5 per shent a month for dot capital vat he lends out. Dat vas von of de most capital grimes vat der vas.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Just His Luck

I shot an arrow into the air
It fell to earth—I knew not where,
But shortly after a man came round,
And—I bought a dead dog at a dollar a pound.
—Life.

Echoes from "Macbeth."

She.—Oh, dem! I only listen to those horrid dogs snapping and snarling in the school house.

He.—Those are not dogs, dear, they are amateurs rehearsing "Macbeth."—Newman Independent.

Alas!

The dude who meets an heiress at the beach,
And ardently doth woo her,
Discovers when the city he doth reach,
That he is a stranger to her.
—Boston Courier.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 13

The need of restricted immigration and the consequent discussion of that timely and important subject is bringing out a great variety of views on the subject There is no justice, however, in assuming that all foreign immigrants should be debarred Many of America's best citizens today are thrifty Germans, Irish, English and other nationalities, who came here in early life with as little or less than immigrants do today, yet their industry and good citizenship have made them valuable additions to our population What we want to see excluded is the cast off paupers the criminals, the lazy devils who come thinking this great asylum for the oppressed owes them a sustenance without work and if it isn't provided they steal or kill for it We want to see the sewer shut off that is dumping foreign garbage here, but let the thrifty and well meaning foreigner come and partake of the glories of the greatest country on earth There is plenty of room for the right kind

The latest theory out on the final destruction of the earth—and I new one is promulgated every ninety days—is that the polar ice is penetrating the interior of the globe like a wedge and when the molten mass is reached there will be such an explosion that the land will be divided in smaller chunks than Henry George figures on theoretically Just now it would be a great scheme to form a syndicate and steer the ice over this hot section, and we respectfully dedicate the suggestion to Col Christian We have no fear of the explosion The dry gas wells—sunken monuments to unwarranted industry and ill paying capital—will act as pop valves to save Ohio, and the Buckeye State being left, the U S of A will be conducted on the same grand scale as ever

Prohibition has been defeated in Texas after what, strangely enough has been admitted to be a free vote and fair count, and defeated too with the question practically out of politics, for such democrats as Maxy and Reagan supported the measure, the latter having been converted, it is charged, by that bath he took last winter while Morrison's tariff bill was so badly needing his support The fact is becoming more strongly apparent every day that after all social and individual temperance is the most sensible doctrine to urge, and it begins to look that after the political prohibs get tired working for official plums the honest temperance men in that party—and there are many—will have to pursue that course It is one of the signs of the times

It is to be hoped that none of the imported Italians, here to help build the water works, will remain as citizens We like to see Marion grow but not with cancers or "carbuncles on the body politic," as our friend "Bill Lime" wrote About one Italian in a thousand make good citizens, and the STAR if it could have its own way, would devote its free passes for a whole year toward packing up every mother's son of them and shipping them back where they come from With all due respect for what few law abiding Italians we have as residents, we have no use for the imported class of Italian labor, for it is one of the monster abuses that is completely rending the American social fabric

The returns from Kentucky are rather chilly to the dominant party, coming from so hot a State They serve as a pointer for Mr Cleveland however, in deciding very strongly that he hasn't fired mugwumps and republicans as fast as he ought By the way, it seems almost a paradox to note that as bad as mugwumps and republicans hate each other they are the two objects that must be cast off simultaneously if the President wants to please his party

Democrats must not object if the republicans set up a campaign yell of "Turn the rascals out" A good many discoveries of defalcations and strange irregularities afford ground for using the old democratic campaign cry, and our democratic friends should take the dose kindly They used to know how enjoyable it was to administer such medicine and it is all right that they should know how to take it

One great difficulty with Marion is that its citizens do not really appreciate what a good time they have We acknowledge a peer—if not a superior—in Findlay but let our people visit Lucas Delaware, Bellefontaine Urbana Kenton, Galion or Fostoria and they will see how we excel all of them Upper Sandusky is not of sufficient importance to notice in a comparison

Virginia wants a part of the surplus that is bulging out of Uncle Sam's pockets to apply on her perplexing debt at least the democrats in state convention have so resolved This is all right of course, and a few millions make a small matter but Virginia dear old mother of presidents how does it look

The corporation street improvement fund is going to be pretty giant before the Center street improvement is completed, but we trust Stumptown will smother its objections The growing parts of the city need some attention

UNDER THE GROUND.

A VISIT TO KENTUCKY'S WONDER, MAMMOTH CAVE

A Place No Snake Has Ever Visited, Nor Musquito, Nor Is There Sunshine There—But All These Are Plentiful Near at Hand

[Special Correspondence]

MAMMOTH CAVE Ky, Aug 9—What a pity it is this summer resort is not a few hundred miles nearer the center of population There is no summer resort like it in all the land The country is marvelously beautiful, though dry and hot The leaves have wilted under the sun's fierce rays and every footfall stirs up a small cloud of fine, warm dust The mercury rises to the limit and induces a feeling of discomfort which even the famous julep here compounded in all its fragrant glory fails to relieve The grass is green under the many trees surrounding the picturesque old hotel, and the verandas are swept by gentle breeze But musquitoes abound, and there are rattle snakes in the grass The guests of the old inn abhor both the insect and the reptile, and early in the morning seek an avenue of escape from the many evils which beset them In this matchless summer resort there is a spot where no musquito ever buzzed, where no snake was ever seen or heard, where no sun ever shone or summer heat penetrated It is down in the cave Immediately after breakfast the guests assemble at one end of the long hotel The men are attired in their customary garments, but the women have put on odd looking bloomer gowns which make walking and climbing less difficult for them than when in skirts Each guest seizes an oil hanging lamp made of tin and wire with a metal guard to protect the hand from the flame All form in line behind a smart looking colored man, "William the guide" and the journey in search of comfort and wonder is begun

Out through a rose garden, down a sinuous *path into a deep and picturesque ravine the* procession winds presently halting before a black and grewsome hole It is the entrance to Mammoth cave Already the visitors feel the cooling influence of this famous curiosity Chills, originating in vague apprehensions chase each other up and down scores of spinal columns A woman rebels against her husband's authority, steps out of the line and declares that she 'wouldn't go into that hole for all the world" He, unfeeling eager brute that he is, hires a colored man to escort her back to the hotel, and resumes his place in the line. A young man from Boston inquires of the guide if it is all dark down in the cave, and amid the tittering of his neighbors declares that he never would have come a step had he supposed the cave was totally devoid of daylight. But now the lamps have been lighted the colored man cries out All ready—march!' and the journey into the bowels of the earth begins

It is a noble vestibule which nature has placed at the entrance to this wonderful cavern Amid tulip trees grape vines, maples and butternuts, fringing ferns and green mosses is the gateway to this underground palace Here tree roots have twisted themselves into fantastic shapes, and from the rocks overhead a tiny cascade, fed by springs, falls continually into the gorge below The descent is no sooner begun than the visitors feel a current of cool air rushing out to greet them This is the cave's greeting—a pleasant forerunner of the depths within Down, down walk the explorers, their feet finding firm stepping places in the rocky stairway and the long line of moving lamps making a pleasing picture for those who remain behind Soon a straight low gallery is reached, where the walls are no more than ten feet apart, and the roof so low that tall men find it necessary to stoop Here the guide halts his wards and as the visitors *one by one struggle up they are surprised to* find before them a heavy gate securely fastened by a big padlock This is the inner gate to the underground palace, the place where the tolls are collected and the visiting parties finally organized Here each visitor desiring to take the long route' within must pay $5 to the agent of the caves owners, while those who wish to take only the 'short route are let off with $3 These preliminaries being arranged, the big gate is opened, and, with a chorus of merry cries, the explorers are about to spring forward to begin their journey in earnest when another halt is called

"Oh, oh my lamp is out!' screams a timid little woman Others make the same complaint And no wonder, for from the depths within rushes a wind as cool, comparatively as a Manitoba blizzard in December and strong enough to blow one's hat from his head All summer long this cool wind blows out the mouth of the cave Why! Because the temperature without is from 80 to 100, while that within is always at 56 In winter the wind blows inwardly, the temperature without the cave being then lower than within

Exhilarated by the cooling draught the excursionists rush forward at a rapid pace, uttering many merry cries, and feeling individually and collectively as if they could eclipse a race horse in speed or outdo a mountain goat in rock climbing It is a singular fact that this incomparable summer spot not only offers its votaries an atmosphere of unfailing coolness but an air so charged with oxygen that its inhalation produces an unmistakable exhilarating effect Chemical processes are ever at work within the cavern, generating oxygen and throwing it upon the air Of course this expands the volume of the atmosphere and in part accounts for the powerful out current which visitors first encounter at the big gate. This oxygen is so potential that under its beneficent influence

THE OLD WAY

the weal feel themselves strong and women easily and without fatigue perform journeys which on the earth's surface they would deem impossible The wife of the innkeeper a frail young woman, says she has often walked twenty or twenty five miles in the cave in a single day returning at sunset to engage in her favorite pastime of waltzing at the evening hop What!" the reader exclaims walk twenty two miles in the cave! Is the cavern so big as that?" Twenty five miles is no thing in this great hole in the ground You could, if you wanted to walk 300 miles in this cave and not once retrace your steps. No wonder the proprietors of the cave keep it under lock and key and ask literal tolls for rambles along its thoroughfares Mammoth cave is a subterranean empire It has hundreds of streets and alleys some are about as wide as one of the waterways of Venice some are mere holes through which visitors crawl like snakes, some are broad and high enough to contain a row of metropolitan business buildings *while here and there a thoroughfare* broadens and lifts into a great hall in which a small church, spire and all could be planted It has mineral wealth and navigable rivers and many though harmless and curious inhabitants It contains hills and pools, valleys, mountains parks and gardens It is as well one vast museum And the year round winter and summer, its temperature stands at 56 degrees Fahrenheit, and the supply of exhilarating oxygen is unfailing and eternal What a pity, I say this incomparable retreat from the glare of sun—this new world just under the world we know so well and often get so tired of—is not situated near New York, Chicago or some other suffering metropolis Take a lamp in your hand walk half

GUIDES

a mile and lo you have entered a new clime and a new portion of the globe A voyage to Greenland or to Africa or China could not effect a more complete transformation Here pity, also that 500,000 person cannot enter this marvelous place each year instead of the 1 000 or 5 000 who now visit it There are improvements to be made too and for this purpose government should purchase the cavern and fit it for the reception of the multitude The present owners are a half dozen heirs of one Joesup The estate is managed for them by an agent The earnings are no more than $10 000 a year, and out of this guides and their expenses must be paid There is nothing left with which to make anything more than the imperative repairs Pullman the sleeping car magnate once made an effort to buy the cave, but the property is under court control and cannot be sold until a son of the heirs becomes of age

There is but one entrance to the cave Others could doubtless be found by earnest search from within but the owners take good care that no such search shall be made They forbid the use of surveying instruments in the cavern and discourage exploration Discovery of another entrance might break the monopoly which they now hold upon this matchless natural curiosity though to protect their possession they have purchased several thousand acres of land presumably covering the cave Title to real estate it appears carries ones fee to the center of the earth and if by the use of surveying instruments some neighboring farmer could establish the fact that portions of the cave are under his land he would have a legal right to a share of the tolls collected from sight seers

This greatest of holes in the ground has 360 miles of explored avenues and passages How much farther it extends no one knows, but it is probable that earnest efforts would extend the *hundreds into* thousands This whole country side is filled with cave In this (Edmundson) county alone two hundred have been discovered Some of these caves are nearly as huge and quite as beautiful as Mammoth cave but the reputation of the giant overshadows them all and no one thinks of visiting any of the lesser marvels Doubtless many of all of these caverns are connected by hidden passage though it is a matter of neighborhood gossip that certain avenues have been closed by the Mammoth cave manager and explorers excluded from them presumably through fear of unwelcome discoveries The proprietors of Mammoth cave value their underground city at $3 0 000, and it could be readily sold for that sum

Mammoth cave has never been a popular resort. Hitherto it has been exceedingly difficult of access The railroad ran no nearer than ten miles and the stage ride was over rough country making it both tedious and expensive Before the war southern planters came here in large numbers and sought relief from summer's heat in the bowels of the earth Everything here is essentially southern The hotel at the hotel is anything but a successful one since while his wife is a beauty too proud to visit the kitchen The cooks are without accomplishments and never learn as much as an inkling of the proper method of broiling a steak or brewing coffee They do know how ever, how to serve pie and hot biscuit for breakfast The hotel itself is southern It is merely a series of log cabin rough frame sheds, built one after another in the form of a facing a pretty park The main portion of the house was built as long ago as 1816 and in the big, ball room over it Young Bull Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson roomed in their youth The old man says they were not comfortable and each actually got in *making the most table quarrel* What a true cavet is told that a section of the great cavern is right underneath him as he sits struggling with a piece of Texas steer fried

The stage coach has at last disappeared and a new railroad runs almost to the very mouth of the cavern It is a crooked railway running up hill and down and around and with grades which make observing persons dizzy and locomotives tired One engine can pull but a couple of cars, and then often at a snails pace This ride alone is worth the price of admission especially when strung on the platform behind is the native and has the interesting objects pointed out to view One-half the farmers along here this voluble black man will tell you, have caves on their premises which they are too lazy to explore, though many of them use the mouth of their caverns for storehouses for meat and milk

But what has become of our party of explorers whom we left just as they had begun to sniff the oxygen and fathom the mysteries of life underground! They are still on their tramp—sweating, their bodies through Fat Mans Misery listening to the reverberations and marveling at the strange echoes Echo river, gazing fearfully into the Lost Chasm, and passing through the ragged Corkscrew, eating their lunch in eleven miles from daylight and looking with thanksgiving at the chemical stars in a firmament which is fun levels of feet below the surface of the earth Their wonderings and thoughts and their study of nature when surrounded by her their thought when in the very presence of the mighty and eternal forces which operate within earth I must follow in another letter WALTER WELLMAN

SEPVICE ON THE FRONTIER

Woman's Life Among the Apaches—A Prediction of Gen Sherman

[Special Correspondence]

New York, Aug 8—Mrs M H Stacey widow of Col May H Stacey late commander at Fort Ontario at Oswego N Y and who previous to that served several years in the extreme west related to several of us at an informal meeting the other day some incidents of her life on the frontier

In Camp Halleck New Mexico the little lady said to those around her we were awakened late one night by a guard tapping on a window I listened for several minutes half asleep

For Heavens sake, wake up colonel the guard called out the Apaches are breaking into the camp We have not a moment to lose

By this time Col Stacey had sprung from bed and was dressed Bidding me stay in doors and on no account to leave the building, he rushed out I was thoroughly awake by that time and well frightened Every nerve was quaking with terror but what could I do? My little ones were with me sleeping soundly Outside all was confusion I could hear the soldiers rushing about startled and alert in preparing for the impending engagement and when they moved away everything was quiet—unnaturally quiet—and I could feel my heart pounding pounding away like an engine I slipped out of bed and managed to dress My husband had taught me how to use a revolver and I had one of my own I secured it and lighting a lamp set myself at a table determined to fight all I could if necessary By this time firing commenced and my fear increased How long I sat there I do not know At every movement outside I put my hand on the pistol

When the savages were driven away my husband came in glad that the affair had not been serious Oh how I have been frightened I said

I guess that's so he said The door is wide open

And so it was I had been so beside myself that I had not closed it when my husband rushed out

When in Arizona I had another fight that I will never forget Mrs Stacey continued. The Indians were not hostile at that time but of course we never knew what to expect of them I had been sick abed for several weeks and my husband left me alone with the children for a few minutes one evening to sign some papers that he had forgotten to look after in day time It was about 10 o clock I had been restless all day and felt drowsy I was napping but suddenly found myself wide awake A lamp was burning, so I could see *everything distinctly, and right at my bed* side stood a herculean Indian, erect as an arrow his arms folded and his gaze full upon me I was too much frightened to speak or scream nor could I take my eyes from his horrible face He did not move a muscle only looked wonderingly ejaculating "Humph" now and then Luckily my husband returned in a few minutes and hustled the fellow out He wanted to see the big man of the white people it seems and Indian fashion ushered himself in unannounced while the door was ajar He meant no harm but came very near killing me with fright

Col Stacey will be remembered as figuring prominently in the suppression of the draft riots in New York He also served on Hancocks staff and with Canby and Sykes and in the navy He died from the effects of a wound received at Gaines Mills and the Oswego G A R post was named in his honor Mrs Stacey is the daughter of Judge Thaddeus Banks of Pennsylvania and granddaughter of Hon Thomas Banks

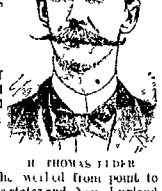
HENRY ALDEN

H THOMAS ELDER

The Head and Front of Typographical Co operative Insurance

[Special Correspondence]

BOSTON, Aug 8—The enlargement of the insurance branch of the Typographical union, the success of the system and its interest to all labor unions have attracted attention to those who have made it a study and been active in assuming its success Among these H Thomas Elder of this city has been distinguished for some years as he has been an earnest worker in the cause of the unions ever since the war and served creditably as secretary treasurer of the union which is of the International Typographical union Mr Elder is but 41 years old and from his



H THOMAS ELDER

trade at Wheeling West Virginia he worked from point to point in the middle states and New England and finally located in this city He has twice represented Union No 13 of Boston in the council of the International and was chosen secretary of the latter he was also active in the organization of unions in place near Boston his experience in various calls and his good opinion valuable When the Knights of Labor began to organize he took a very active part and was charter member of their first assembly in Boston He belongs to other charitable and benevolent organizations chiefly such as have relation to the rights and duties of labor

Mr Elder took great interest in the co operative principle at an early age and has advocated it adoption in every practicable case Hence to the Hon Josiah Quincy in securing the Massachusetts laws favoring co operation and at once proceeded to assist in the establishment of co operative land He was president of one vice president of another and is now director in three co operative banks in successful operation in this city He next turned his attention to co operative building association and has been instrumental in the erection of many houses upon that plan But his well known tenacity of purpose best illustrated by his success in the insurance branch of the Typographical union of which he may be called the creator At first view his scheme was pronounced chimerical But he worked on against all manner of discouragement till he has made the branch a success Socially Mr Elder is a pleasant companion rather reserved and unobtrusive but as a debater on labor themes he is quite fluent and a very interesting speaker For fifteen years he has worked on the Boston Herald and is highly esteemed by employers and associates

The sketches the more interesting at this time because his plans being introduced so rapidly into New York where within one year 90 certificates of insurance have been issued Printers are now becoming solicitous that co operation and mutual insurance are valuable to them more than almost any other class Any one of them will readily contribute in twenty five or fifty cent. for the family of a deceased member of the confederation This systematic method is presented to their local unions it will certainly be generally adopted.

J B PARKE

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It acts with extraordinary efficacy on the

LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS.

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR

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For Adults, For Children, For Both Sexes,

When in the midst of summer revelry
The sun seems scorching mirth away
When cares Sick Headache to oppress
And every moment fills distress
Take WARNER'S SELTZER APERIENT Powerful Prompt Pleasant

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GROCERIES!

PROVISIONS!

Teas! Cigars!

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And the Finest and Largest Stock of

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In Central Ohio

Friends let me see your smiling faces often I will use you right and do you good

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The Great LIFE Giving Power,

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Malaria, Fever and Ague, Scrofula, Cancer, Erysipelas, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Mercurial and all Blood and Skin Diseases.

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For years have been the standard remedy for LIVER COMPLAINT COSTIVENESS SICK HEADACHE PAIN IN SHOULDERS or BACK, DIZZINESS COATED TONGUE and all disease arising from the LIVER or STOMACH Thomas Adams of Big Sandy Ky save Sellers Pills saved hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills in his county Sold by Druggists

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FOUNTAIN BRANDS

FINE CUT AND PLUG

Incomparably the Best.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF Real Estate.

By virtue of the office of the Probate Court of Marion county Ohio I will offer for sale at the Court House in the city of Marion on the 10th day of September A D 1887 at the hour of 10 o'clock a m the following described real estate belonging to the estate of Thomas Miller deceased to wit:

Lot number one hundred and seventy four (174) in the original plat of the town now city of Marion Ohio

Terms of sale Cash

Appraisement $1 000

JOHN S FISHER Assignee

Sealed Proposals.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the village of Marion until 12 o'clock noon of the 15th day of AUGUST A D 1887 for furnishing the material and performing the labor necessary and to construct a sewer from High street to the Scioto river, according to specifications now on file in the office of the Clerk of said village. Said sewer is to be constructed through Center street from High street to the river, and through such other streets and alleys as may be selected by the council of said village. Said sewer is to be constructed in accordance with specifications now on file in the office of the Clerk of said village, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids

MARTIN O THEAKER Mayor

ATTEST H C GAFFEY Clerk [aug 13 4t]

A True Philanthropist

Dr J Pierce the Chief Consulting Physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

[From Health and Home]

Man ought daily and always to have the full possession and use of His powers and faculties There can be no doubt that God designed that he should be full statured and fully equipped for the making of the life that he lives in the flesh a benediction to himself and a benefaction to the world

The supreme want of the world today is sound minds in sound bodies The work incident to every *reform that looks* to the elevation of man socially intellectually or morally make this demand with never ceasing iteration No man can be a whole man who is not a well man Health is absolutely essential to happiness wholeness to holiness This matter is generally understood and in some times practiced

In military circles for instance the man who offers himself for service in the army must in order to acceptance submit to a rigid examination and this examination must show that he is free from physical defects or he will be rejected as unfit for life in the camp and field

Service in the great army which daily goes to the battle of life requires still higher qualifications and whoever goes out to that strife hampered and handicapped by physical infirmities high against tremendous odds and the chances are will never enjoy the victory which but for these infirmities he could have only won

Thousands annually thus suffer defeat through ignorance of the law of life

There is no more patriotic or philanthropic work than that of *teaching people* how to take care of their bodies—how to be well

It is the man who are strong of brawn as well as brain who carry battle flags to victory Whoever flings down the gage of battle in the moral political or intellectual arena must have steady nerves and strong muscles if he hopes for the guerdon of glory at the end

It is said of Hercules that whether he stood, or walked or sat or whatever thing he did he conquered He was always prepared for the unexpected he was always ready for an emergency he always had a reserve power sufficient to meet any onset And if men want success in life, they must cultivate and conserve that power And that is just what it is possible for men to do To doubt is to doubt the wisdom of the Creator

Whatever man's mission in life it is certain to end in failure if he is forever sick He must have health in order to the accomplishments of a good work And would have the full possession of all his faculties if the law of health had not been transgressed

True he may not himself have been the principal transgressor He may be suffering for the sins of his parents for this is because if there is no other sin which the mistakes of the father and mothers are visited on the children to the third and fourth generation Sickness it was impels the transgression or Nature laws Somebody is responsible Indeed each one of us is responsible and this is not merely for the suffering which we bring upon ourselves but for that also which we entail on our children

Considering the subject in this light all must see how important it is to know how to live in conformity to the laws of one's own being The poet was right in his exhortation

First know thyself presume not God to scan
The proper study of mankind is man

And in order to at present organized and with his present environments

The pulse impetus of the world is more rapid in this age than ever before and rapid in many ways that militate against healthful conditions

The American people no longer take time to eat and eating too rapidly as well as eating too much We are gluttons of our time The result is that every third man is dyspeptic It is time for men to find out and practice a better way And the first and most important duty for every man is to take time to get well Having decided upon such a course the next thing in order is to employ the best counsel possible and then patiently follow the way marked out for the restoration of health It is the most stupendous folly to say that you cannot neglect your business to rest work for whatever your calculation they will avail you little without health There is many a millionaire who would gladly exchange his millions for the health and strength of the weakest beggar and who would be a great gainer by the change The joy of living comes from the full possession and right use of all the powers and faculties by which men are endowed Failure in this is the most real of all failures

I picked up one day in Nature works with words of kindness in health disease or all who yield obedience to her mild rule Tutti and good works coupled with proper remedies is mighty to the extent of its use All things are possible with God and nearly all are possible with man But possibility implies practicability If you are sick and want to get well you must use the means to that end There are medical experts who have compiled the world in the philanthropic work of finding the proper remedies for the various forms of disease to which men are subject

It is reasonable to suppose that men who have given their whole lives to the

A GRAND LADDER

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JOHN H. STOLL

PUBLIC OPINION.

Firmly Built of the Best Materials-It Shall Stand as the Rocks

P SUCCESS
R PRINCIPLE
O FAITH
P ENERGY
P CHEAPNESS
E QUALITY
R LIBERALITY
I HONESTY
T FAIR DEALING
Y INTEGRITY

The Aim is Lofty, but the Foundation is Sure--No Letting Down

Bed Rock.

This is the LADDER on which

John H. Stoll

—THE POPULAR—

BOOT AND SHOE MAN

Is surmounting to the Pinnacle of Commercial Success

It stands on bed Rock it rests on Public Opinion You can see it must it

EAST SIDE SOUTH MAIN STREET

SIGN OF THE BIG RED BOOT.

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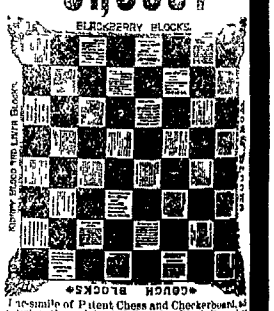

For sample of Patent Chess and Checkerboard, also a copy of the celebrated Syretta Block Remedies and A NEW HAND OF $1,5000 If you follow this it is small board call on your druggist for it Or send 10 cents for handsomely Lithographed board FREE with Remedies or postage to us

COUGH BLOCKS.

From Mason Long the Converted Gambler

FORT WAYNE Ind April 5 1884—I have given the syretta Cough Blocks a thorough trial They cured my little daughter Grace nine months old of Croup My wife and both children were troubled with coughs of long standing One package of the Blocks has cured all of the children and is only worth one dollar MASON LONG

WORM BLOCKS.

TIFFIN O Jan 2 1887—The Syretta Worm Blocks are the best remedy in expelling worms from my children and I have used them in my family for years MRS JOHN G ROBINSON

BLACKBERRY BLOCKS.

The Great Diarrhea and Dysentery Checker

CLEVELAND O July 7th 8 One six months old child had a severe attack of Summer Complaint We gave it the Syretta Blackberry Blocks as recommended by the druggist and in a few hours after the first dose it was entirely relieved and a complete cure effected Accept our best thanks for your Blackberry Blocks MR AND MRS J BANZHAF

Worms, Worm Block Remedies are the best thing out by far. The most Quick Convenient Sure Harmless and Pure Reliable Harmless and Pure

Not a nasty tea spoon or sticky bottle Put up in pocket cases 25 Doses 25 CENTS Buy it of your druggist or remit price to us and it will be sent you Free by return mail Ask your druggist for it if he does not keep it Address or call and get it Free to

THE SYRETTA CO., Delphos, Ohio

SEND FOR OUR CIRCULARS AND SAVE THEM POSTAGE

WE GUARANTEE OUR REMEDIES with a POSITIVE CURE

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ADA OHIO The leading Normal School in the country Faculty of 40 Teachers 300 students Tuition pays board lodging, and tuition for a whole term of forty nine weeks $100 forty weeks $60 twenty weeks Students can enter here any time and will be formed to accommodate them Total expenses if everything is not as represented First Fall term begins Aug 9th second Fall term Sept 6th Winter term Jan 3rd 1888 Spring term March 26th 1888 Send for catalogue to E. S. LEAR, President, Ada O

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL NEWS.

—Miss Nannie Johnston is visiting among friends in Delaware.

—Rev. P. Ruhl, of the Prospect Reformed church, was in the city Tuesday.

—*Joe Ross, of Bucyrus*, was in the city Sunday, the guest of C. E. Martin.

—W. H. Mohr returned to Paulding, Saturday, after a visit with his family.

—Miss Ida Kraner, of Galion, is the guest of her brother, W. P. Kraner, on the hill.

—Miss Luella Henderson, of Upper Sandusky, is visiting Miss Joe Harshberger.

—The Eight regiment, O. N. G. will encamp at Galion, O., August 23 to 29 inclusive.

—James Knapp and family spent last Sunday with Dr. Devore and family, at Claridon.

—Miss Maude Wyant, of Galion, is the guest of her cousins, Miss Mary and Chattie Harding.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Warner left Tuesday for Boston, New York and other eastern points.

—Mrs. T. F. Smith, of Delaware, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fribley, for a few days.

—Mrs. Mattie Davies, of Monmouth, Ill., is visiting in the city the guest of her cousin, Mrs. T. J. McMurray.

—F. Albright, who makes Caledonia's bread, was in the city Tuesday on his way to prohibition Delaware.

—Miss Mary Weist, of Cincinnati, was the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Emma Weist, on east South street.

—Harry W. Culbertson arrived home from Lakeside Monday, after three days spent at that popular resort.

—Rev. F. M. *Munson* and wife left Tuesnight to visit Niagara Falls, joining the N. Y. P. and O. excursion party.

—Mrs. Lydia Knapp, who has been visiting in Ft. Wayne, Ind., for the past six weeks, returned home Sunday.

—Misses Emma Neidhart, Emma Bauer, Susie Hecker and Mary Bauer, among others, left for Lakeside on Tuesday.

—Miss Ella Frank, of Akron, O., is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. E. A. Seffner, on south East street.

—*Miss Lola Brockelsby, who has been* home on a vacation, returned Monday to Ada, where she is attending school.

—Mrs. George H. Kling and daughter, Miss Emma, joined the N. Y., P. and O. excursion party for Niagara Falls Tuesday.

—Sells Bros. have secured license to pitch the tents of their great show in this city next month. The STAR knows of one man who is happy.

—Sup't M. L. P. Booth, of the Hocking Valley R'y, was in the city Monday evening, *visiting his mother and attending to* business matters.

—*Miss Daisy Trout, of Canton, O., is* visiting in Marion for a short time, the guest of her cousin, Miss Carrie E. Haines, on south Main street.

—Three guests of the city prison were let go Tuesday because they were with "no. c.," which is the popular police abbreviation for a lack of funds—no cash.

—Frank Bull, accompanied by his aunt, Mrs. Cathcart, left on Tuesday for Canada. *Frank will join his cousin at Detroit,* and bicycle it to Chatham, Canada.

—The Misses Maggie Kelleher and Mame Rogan accompanied by Miss Minnie Hayes, of Delaware, spent the week in Detroit, visiting relatives and friends.

—Mrs. Latimer Wilson, Mrs. Adams and Miss Curran, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. R. S. Hart and wife, of Iowa, are visiting T. S. Cummin and family, on east Center street.

—Mansfield Herald: E. B. Fenton, who *has been reading law with Wolf & Henry,* left Friday for Marion, where he will continue his studies with McNeal & Wolford of that place.

—One hundred and eight passengers from this point took in the C., H. V. and T. excursion to Detroit on Tuesday. Columbus furnished 1177 passengers, which necessitated running two trains.

—Chas. Moore and George Dedrick have formed a partnership and will embark in grocery business under the firm name of Moore & Dedrick, as soon as their room on south Main street is arranged for them.

—Train 1 on the N. Y., P. and O. brought a car load of Italians into the city Monday morning. They are direct from Castle Garden, N. Y., and will be employed by the Water-works company on the street mains

—M. H. Virden, one of LaRue's popular and estimable young men, was in the city Monday looking over the political grounds. Mr. Virden will be a candidate for county clerk before the Democratic county convention.

—One of the pleasing probabilities of the near future, for Marion, is an excellent K. of P. band. It will be under the able leadership of Chas. F. Mader, and steps are being taken now toward an organization that will be permanent.

—The Water-works company will begin this week to lay the mains from the pumping station to the city. Over 150 men will be employed at this task, and the work will be rushed through as fast as possible. It is thought that two months will be required *to put in the eleven miles* of pipe to be lain in the city.

—Union Colored Camp meeting is now in session near Martel, in the eastern part of *the county*, and the citizens of that locality can improve their morals by attending for the small sum of ten cents. Good music by jubilee singers and eminent men are there. The meeting will continue two weeks yet.

—The Bucyrus Journal very suggestively remarks relative to the squabble over the execution of Robert Kerr's will that when he came to Marion the attorneys here added a codicil and when he got to Bucyrus the *attorneys there roped him into a still later* codicil. The error in the statement, however, is apparent from the fact that all the later codicils were made in Bucyrus, and the provisions in them are so rank that it is very evident the old man was played for a big sucker. His keen business sense had left him.

—Tom Miller, the well-known horseman, was in the city Monday.

—Miss Mary Gayer and Mrs. Scherf left for Lakeside, on Wednesday.

—Miss Irene Leech returned home from Columbus Saturday evening.

—Misses Ida Wilson and Josie Slauser, of LaRue, were visiting friends in this city Friday of last week.

—Rosie and Ida Mayer, of Prospect, are the guests of their cousin, Maggie Bell Watkins, on Gospel Hill.

—Auditor-elect Clark was over at LaRue Monday. Five weeks hence and Mr. Clark will don his official robes.

—John Diebold has come out with a spick and span new ice wagon, lettered and painted in the most appropriate style.

—*Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Rhoads and son* Lorin, returned from Lakeside Friday, where they had been spending the past two weeks.

—Crist Martin a former resident of Marion, but now engaged in business in Tiffin, O., was in the city Sunday, circulating among old acquaintances.

—S. G. Kleinmaier started on Monday for New York City, *where he will spend* some time in purchasing a fall line of clothing. On his way he will stop off at Titusville, Pa. and Rochester, N. Y.

—The Bieber Milling company is making a new brand of flour that it very appropriately calls Electric Light. A very nice cut of the Bartholdi statute decorates the sacks, but the main attraction with the brand is its excellence.

—Train 12, coming out of Chicago last Saturday, ran into a freight train and delayed travel for a couple of hours. No damage was done to the trains beyond a few splinters being knocked from the caboose of the freight.

—Among the numerous visitors at Prospect Sunday we noticed Col. Eckhart, wife and daughter, H. F. Snyder and wife, J. H. Thomas and family, J. F. McNeal, F. R. Salter and their wives, George Lust and family, and twenty other young people whose names the STAR did not get.

—Judge Norris has rendered his decision in the much-talked-of Hurd divorce case, granting Angie D. Hurd a divorce and decreeing to her the care and custody of the child and allowing a perpetual injunction *restraining the interference of the husband* Adolph. He is permitted to visit child at proper times, however.

—W. L. Raub, of Bowling Green township, is the latest addition to the list of candidates in the field for commissioner. One thing is certain, Mr. Raub is the most capable and worthy candidate in the race; he is a heavy tax-payer on property acquired by his own labor and business management, and a man of sufficient good business sense to ably fill that office.

—John Knode, the guard in the Ohio penitentiary from this county, came home Saturday morning to visit his family. Mr. Knode is one of the best guards in the penitentiary and has the respect of all under his control. He says that since last fall the number of inmates has fallen off from 1700 to 1400 prisoners. This certainly speaks well for the State of Ohio.

—Prof. A. W. Yale, with his accustomed energy, is already hustling matters for the opening of the new Normal in October. As an advertising feature, he is having a map *prepared showing Marion as the Center of* all important Ohio territory, excepting the Cincinnati division, and on five city will be the distinguished hub. The design will show Marion advantageously.

—The C. and A. railway is doing a tremendous business, much larger than ever before in its history. During the month of July 31,000 cars were handled on the two divisions of the road, and the train men averaged the largest wages known in any *month. One conductor, Converse, made* thirty-seven round trips over the east district. As indicating the work done by the engine men, engine 33, in charge of Wonderly, made 350 miles in thirty hours, on freight.

—The N. Y., P. and O. Niagara Falls excursion was a decided success. Ten hundred and twenty people, all seated and perfectly happy, patronized the old reliable road. The train was run in two sections so that good time would be made. It was very liberally patronized at this point, and Passenger Agent Holland was right with *the crowd to see that every possible com*fort and convenience was afforded those who went. George is a hustler for business and a worker to keep it.

—A great deal of comment is being done by our people upon the bringing into the city of a gang of Italian laborers to work for the Water-works company. The company would not have brought foreign labor among us had it not been compelled to, but laborers are very scarce in Marion, so much so that it is impossible to secure even a small number of them. We hope that the city will not be afflicted with this class of people a great while, but until there is a larger number of white laborers it will be necessary to bear with these garbe enters.

—The historical and biblical drama of "Rome Under Nero" will be produced at Cincinnati by the Order of Cincinnatus on a scale of magnitude never before attempted. The painting of the scenery is so wonderfully realistic that it will not be difficult for the spectator to imagine himself carried back eighteen hundred years. The buildings, palaces, streets, etc., are all as nearly correct, historically, as the vast resources and experience of the Order of Cincinnatus can make them. Those going on the Cincinnati excursion, via the C., H. V. and T. R'y, on August 24, will have an opportunity of attending the performance.

—From the Mt. Washington, N. H., "Among the Clouds" we note the marriage of a former Marion lady. The notice we copy as follows: "The hymenial event of the season at the Centennial House took place last Wednesday morning. Mr. Will *B. Grosskoff, of Minneapolis*, was married to Miss Lou Baker, daughter of Rev. O. E. *Baker, of Providence* R. I. The bride's father was the officiating clergyman, and the ceremony was performed in the parlor of the Centennial, at seven o'clock in the morning, only a few invited guests being in attendance. The happy couple took the early morning train for Portland. Their future residence will be at Minneapolis."

THE TEACHERS' TEST.

The Beginning of the Season's Examinations with a Good Class—A New Feature.

School Examiners Young, Ranck and Sager began the season's series of examinations of teachers on Saturday last. A good *sized class was present, and fresh with ideas* received at the institute, the applicants for certificates should have done well. Examiner Ranck has introduced the features of a ten words' spelling slip together with having them marked diacritically. The words were solicit, comical, remarkable, necromancy, eager, chorus, sentiment, calico, style, comet.

Below are the questions and problems submitted:

ARITHMETIC.

1. What is the cash value of a bill amounting to $3500 at 10 per cent. discount and 3 per cent. off for cash?

2. A man weighed 200 pounds (Troy); what was his weight Avoirdupois?

3. What sum must a father invest at 8 per cent. that his son, now 15 years old, may have $1000 when he is of age?

4. Write a non-negotiable note for $124 payable to yourself at the legal rate of interest of Ohio.

5. Define percentage, interest, commission, insurance and taxes.

GRAMMAR.

1. Define case. Define possessive case.

2. Name and define two classes of adjectives.

3. Correct the following expression: "I know them men."

4. I know HIM TO BE A THIEF. Expand HIM TO BE A THIEF into a complete sentence.

5. A man who is honest can be trusted. Write the above so as to change the relative clause into an adjective word.

6. What is a conjective adverb?

7. Write a sentence which contains a relative pronoun.

8. Spell the present and past participles of REFER, and mark them diacritically.

9. Decline ox and ilea.

10. He asked, "Whom did you see?" *Parse all the words in the preceeding sen*tence.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Draw a map of the New England States.

2. Why is it warmer in Washington Territory than it is in Maine?

3. What is the area of Texas? What is the area of New York?

4. Describe Florida.

5. What can you say of the temperature of Alaska?

6. Describe Scotland.

7. What kind of a government has Ireland?

8 Describe France.

9. Bound the Great Desert.

10. Draw a map of the Mediterranean Sea.

HISTORY.

1. Who was king of England in 1775? What can you say of his conduct toward the American Colonies?

2. What induced the French government to assist the colonies during the Revolution?

3. When were the revenue laws first enacted, and for what purpose were they enacted?

4. What President was first elected by a political party? Who was the second? To what party did each belong?

5. What were the questions at issue between the two political parties in 1796?

6 *Name some of the important events* during the Administration of Thomas Jefferson?

7. What were the causes which led to the war of 1812? What political party opposed the prosecution of the war and sympathized with and assisted the enemy during the war?

8. What were the causes which led to the Mexican war? What political party opposed the Mexican war?

9. What is tariff.

10 What is the difference between a tariff for protection and a tariff for revenue?

CONNUBIAL INFELICITY

A Big Grist for the Divorce Mill at the Next Term of Court—A Sensation in Expectation.

The appearance docket of the Common Pleas docket is bearing much fruit just now in the divorce line, and it is apparent that conjugal bliss is on the wane in many places.

A notable divorce suit has been begun by Sarah Hoyle against her husband, Horatio Hoyle. Already an injunction has been allowed restraining him from disposing of property during pending suit, and there will be a strong effort for a good allowance of alimony. Mrs. Hoyle avers in her petition that she is entitled to an answer to her prayer because of neglect of duty, extreme cruelty, habitual drunkenness and the support of a mistress, named Ketchen, by her reercant husband. The last charge seems to be supported by west end citizens, who keep the defendant in a very unsettled *state of mind by intimations that they will* give him a lesson for his continual debauch.

Albert Andrews wants a divorce from Emma Andrews, setting up the strange charge that he and Emma drifted apart, and that she is now the wife and mother of two children to a Northwestern Ohio man. Albert doubtless has a strong case.

Fred Mayer and Mena Mayer have found it impossible to observe marriage vows together, and since Mary has been very careless in breaking them Fred wants a legal loosening of the nuptial knot.

A Wrong Wording.

Morral, O., Aug. 8th, 1887.

I see in the STAR of last week a notice of A. F. Lapham, of Florida, entertaining his old neighbors and friends. With due respect to "C. D." your Morral correspondent, I beg to make a slight change in the wording, which please insert in your esteemed paper, the STAR. Instead of the entertainment by me of eighty neighbors and friends the eighty guests were the entertainers of myself and family.

Please also allow me space in your columns for the expression of gratitude I feel toward those who planned the surprise, furnished the entertainment and made the evening hallowed by calling from memory happy events of the past, but none more social, nor none more sacred than this, the last meeting, probably.

A. F. LAPHAM.

PROGRAMME

Of the Marion County Farmers' Institute, to be Held in Gasts' Grove Prospect, O., on Tuesday, August 25, 1887.

FORENOON—10 O'CLOCK.

Music.

Prayer.....Rev. Caleb Hill

Music.

Address of welcome.....G. F. Gast

Response.....G. E. Lawrence

Music.

The Horse.....J. T. Shaw

Poultry.....Wm. Wolfinger

Music.

Swine.....J. D. Lewis

Farmers' Rights.....Josephus Monnett

Music.

Recitation.....Milton Bain

AFTERNOON—2 O'CLOCK.

Music.

Tile Drainage.....Geo. Codding

Our Main Crop.....W. T. Owen

Drifting with the Tide,

song and music .....Miss Laura Hudson

Wheat (followed by discussion).....Jos. Klinefelter

Music.

Recitation.....Miss Hattie Christian

Success on the Farm.....Daniel Uncapher

On a Vacation, recitation. Miss Della Likins

Music.

Mistakes.....E. C. Smith

Evasion, recitation.....Miss Hattie Monnett

Music.

Our Farmer Boy.....W. P. LaRue

Music.

EVENING—7.30 O'CLOCK.

Music.

The Problem of Social Life.....J. S. Adams

Music.

Recitation.....Miss Libbie B. Wright

Our School System (followed by discussion ..Prof. Lewis Ranck

Music.

The Labor Question and Its Relation to Agriculture.....Y. R. Smith

Music.

W. T. OWEN, Pres't.

G. E. LAWRENCE, Sec'y.

Indignant at Fault Finders.

Chief Fies, of the Marion Fire department, hauled the STAR Sunday, as the Chief and pencil pusher were both wending their way from church, and proceeded to give a strong pointer on fault finding with the Marion department.

He desires it understood that the Huber company is a part of the Marion department, paid by the city for its work and there should be no discrimination. Secondly, that the steamer does excellent work and that branch of the Marion department does just as effective service as any company in the country.

"Accidents will happen," said Chief Fies, "and these fault finders are a lot of cranks who wouldn't turn their hands over to save a building. Instead of discouraging the department, members who practically work for nothing, they should be encouraged for the good they do."

Chief Fies used hotter words than these, but the quotation expresses his thoughts. Inasmuch as there are kickers against fast driving of the steamer, kickers on slow driving and kickers on everything, we can not blame him if he gets a little riled. The STAR can defend itself for all its fault finding, however, and herewith suggests that the regularly salaried members of the department might profitably indulge in weekly or semi-weekly practices to a good advantage. It would tend to foresee difficulties that could be remedied.

Assaulted After Leaving.

Last Saturday afternoon about 4 o'clock Chas. Wixsteed, a saloon keeper and the same whom the STAR had occasion to mention some months ago, was brought into police court to answer to a charge preferred against him.

It appears that a young man by the name of J. Weber, residing outside of town, was at the saloon in the afternoon—it was his usual loafing place—sitting quietly in one of the chairs intended for customers. Weber is somewhat "off" and is not strictly accountable for all his actions. A child of Wixsteed was playing about the room, and it would frequently go up to Weber and resort to many methods to aggravate him. Finally Weber's ire got stirred up, and he pushed the child from him and walked out of the establishment. Of course, the child cried, and its father immediately ran to its assistance. Learning that Weber was the cause of his child's *crying, he secured a huge faucet* and started for the door. Seeing Weber on the street he called him back, and, as he got within reach, hit him on the right side of the head, knocking him down. When Weber attempted to get up, Wixtead hit him again, this time on the left side of the head, prostrating him.

At this juncture they were parted. Policemen arrived on the scene and arrested Wixstead, and he was taken before the mayor, fined $10 and costs, and discharged.

Sued For Damages.

Suit has been begun in Marion Co. court of common pleas against the C., H. V. and T. R'y Co. by Jane L. Gorham, of Ashland, O., for $10,000 damages which she alleges to have sustained by the killing of her husband. It will be remembered that Gorham, a traveling whip man, was killed by a north bound C., H. V. and T. passenger train at the Berwick pike crossing, about two years ago, and that fatal accident forms the basis of the suit.

Adams & Russel, a noted Cleveland legal firm, are attorneys for the plaintiff, and are represented in Marion by Johnston & Fisher. One thing is certain, if a good sized judgement will tend to make the railroad *company provide a safer crossing at the* Berwick pike, the sympathy of the public will be for such a result. It is one of the meanest and most dangerous crossings in the vicinity of Marion.

SANDUSKY, O., Nov. 27, 1885.

I have used Surprise Liniment for rheumatism and testify it is the very best remedy I have ever tried. My wife used it for sore throat and found speedy relief.

EDWARD COLLEY, Coal Dealer.

Mr. M. Shoemaker, Vice President Northern National Bank, Toledo, Ohio, having suffered for years with rheumatism and tried all remedies known to alleviate, says, Surprise Liniment is the best remedy he has ever used. Try it at druggists.

SURPRISE MEDICINE CO., Sandusky, O.

KLEINMAIER BROS.'

—GREAT—

CLOSING OUT SALE

Selling $15.00, $13.50, $12.00 and $10.00 Suits for

$8.75.

Selling $8 50, $7.50, $7.00 and $6 50 Suits for

$5 50.

NEIGHBORHOOD.

Delaware is full of life with the "sojer boys" in camp there.

A demented inmate of the Delaware County Infirmary escaped Saturday night, but was caught at Prospect and returned Tuesday.

Mansfield has started her electric street railway very successfully. That is the kind Marion wants when she gets ready to run Center and Main street cars.

Findlay is having a tough time getting a telephone system, and just when the last effort had got things ready to hello the Bell Telephone company brought suits against every subscriber for infringements on their patent rights.

The Upper Sandusky Union expatiates on the fight over Bob Kerr's will to the extent of a column and a half editorially. No new facts are developed, except that the Union is on the side of Blair and Eaton, because they are neighbors and will transact the settlements at Upper Sandusky in case of their triumph.

The Buckeye Band Association will hold a grand blow-out at Galion, September 9, at which time forty brass bands will do their best to start an incipient cyclone in the neighborhood and delight their hearers with some fine musical selections. A concert will be held in the evening at which all the bands will participate.

Near the town of Bucyrus, at a depth of about ten feet in the earth, queer shaped formations have been excavated, which Professor Orton, State Geologist, pronounces to be vegetable formations. They are perfectly petrified, and resemble in shape pears; peaches, potatoes, pumpkins, peanuts, and other varieties of the vegetable kingdom. About two wagon loads of the specimens have been removed for scientific purposes.

Skipped with Thirty Dollars.

Billy Sutton, the young man who has so long acted as clerk at the Hudson House, and whom all acquaintances thought well off despite his faults, showed his disposition to go headlong to the bad, Monday, and the paltry sum of thirty dollars was the fatal temptation.

It seems that John Guthery drove to town from Montgomery township and unhitched at the Watkins stable. During the ride Guthery's pocket-book, containing over $30, had worked out of his hip pocket, and when he alighted from the buggy it was left lying on the seat, unknown to its owner. The buggy was left in front of the stable, as usual, and Sutton made good the first opportunity to seize the pocket-book, and so when Guthery discovered his loss and went back after it the purse was gone.

Suspicion fell on Sutton and he was looked for, but he was not to be found, and his recent bride, married from Mrs. Tweed's mansion, was also not to be found. The conclusion was soon arrived at that Mr. and Mrs. Sutton had left the city with the stolen money.

The East End Boom.

East Marion is attracting no little notice, owing to the manner in which that locality is forging to the front. The new Normal building, under the direction of Prof. A. W. Yale and Harry True, is being rushed along on College Hill, formerly called Primrose Hill, and new dwellings dot the land all around.

Mr. True made some very clever dispositions of lots on the conditions that dwellings be erected at once and the requirements are being met, so that that division *of the city is building up rapidly.* The new cracker factory, on this side of College Hill is in course of erection and is no myth. Truly the street car lines must be hurried to accomodate that fast growing locality.

Niagara Falls Excursion via the Bee Line.

A cheap excursion to Niagara Falls—that is what the Bee Line will give to residenters on its Indianapolis Division, Tuesday, August 16th, 1887, at old-time, low excursion rates, and not only that, but will combine with in an excursion to Toronto and Lake Chautauqua as well. An experienced excursion agent will accompany the train. Tickets will be good to return at pleasure within five days. Reclining chair cars and sleepers will be furnished for the accommodation of all who may desire these privileges. Round-trip rate to Niagara Falls from Union City and stations to Martel, inclusive, $4. Rates to Toronto will be $1 more, and to Lake Chautauqua 50 cents less than the above. For particulars and leaving time at all stations, see small bills.

To Health and Summer Resorts.

Low round trip rates via the C., H. V. and T. R'y to all the health and pleasure resorts in Pennsylvania, Maryland, the Virginias, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Colorado, Michigan and Canada. For full information as to route, rates and accommodations, *call on or address agents* C., H. V. and T. R'y, or H. J. Falkenbach, Gen'l Passenger Ag't Columbus, O.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 1, 1885.

I have been a great sufferer for years with neuralgia in my head. I tried Surprise Liniment and found it the only thing that would give me instant relief. Am free from neuralgia now, and have been for the past two years. JOHN S. ROWE.

THOUGHTS!

—FOR—

PEOPLE WHO REASON.

We know that no thinking persons will believe every advertisement claiming the "largest stock" and the "cheapest prices." All dealers cannot truthfully claim these, for there is but one firm that can have the largest stock and but one that can sell the cheapest. Now someone has been misrepresenting the case, and patrons should learn whom to depend upon. Personal examination will settle the matter. We claim the largest stock and sell at the lowest prices, and can verify the statement to all who call at our store.

☞New goods in Ladies' Fine Shoes just received, and a splendid line of Gents' Fine Foot Wear.

TRISTRAM & YOUNG.

Now for the Palace Grocery!

Before you buy, stop and think that the Palace Grocery sells more goods for $1 than you can buy at any other store in the city. Look at the paralyzers:

SUGARS.	
21 lbs., Brown,	$1 00
15½ lbs Light Brown,	1 00
15 lbs Pure White,	1 00
13 lbs *Best granulated*,	1 00
PRUNES.	
Fine French,	08
Fine French,	10
CANNED GOODS—FOR PIES.	
Peaches,	10
Blackberries,	10
Strawberries,	10
Whortleberries,	10
Raspberries,	10
Plums,	10
Pumpkin,	10
Tomatoes, good,	15
Peaches, for table, yellow,	15
" " " "	20
" " " "	25
" " " "	30
Apricots, best California,	25
Grape, best California,	25
Pears, " "	25
Plums, " "	25

S. A. Russ' Celebrated Starch Compound and Bleaching Blue.

It will not make your clothes green or yellow, as other bluings do, but will make them from 3 to 6 shades whiter than any other bluing in the market.

Full directions in each package. If you once use it you will not do without it. Equal to any Chinese polish.

Wheat Germicelli, a delicious breakfast dish; give it a trial.

Fruit Jars at cost. Kingan's meat of all kinds. All kinds of Crackers, plain and sweet. Pickles of all kinds. Everything in the line of Staple and Fancy Groceries. Fresh Bread every day. Remember the place,

Fisher Block, opposite Postoffice.

G. T. EMERSON,

MANAGER.

LADIES,

you should try

ELECTROLINE!

It is the best washing soap powder on the market All our grocers keep it. A. LaTOURRETTE.

HATS! HATS!

CLEMENT BROTHERS,

THE HATTERS,

Are opening the FIRST FALL STYLES in Stiff and Soft Hats. The French Pocket Hat, lined, for the low price of $1.

JOB PRINTING!

For Sale Bills, Posters, Dodgers, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Cards, Labels, and all kinds of Job Printing at Reasonable prices, call at

THE STAR OFFICE.

If You Have Property to Sell,

Place it with

THE MARION REAL ESTATE AND LAND COMPANY.

The Marion Real Estate and Land Co. is preparing for publication a handsomely illustrated book entitled "Industrial and Commercial Marion," which will contain about thirty engravings, showing our public and private buildings and manufactories. It will contain about one hundred pages, printed on No. 1 book paper. Ten thousand copies of this work, showing the advantages of Marion as a place for residence or business, will be issued and mailed to all parts of the U. S.

Persons having city or farm property for sale should call on or address "The Marion Real Estate and Land Company," Bennett Block, s. w. corner Public Square.

MANAGERS:—B. F. Waples, Geo. D. Copeland and Enos Baldwin.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WHEN LOVE AWAKES

You say th dear old love is dead
Love d was not dly dear heart of mine,
We may not kiss the sweet lips red
No love light in the eyes mine shin
But love once born decreed by fat
Sleeps true identity er turns to late

And is this hate my cruel ar heart
That cor ses and gently strokes my hair
Hate d es not bid the swift tears start
At lady w rds nor does it care
To fondly raise the drooping head
And breathe good cheer Love is not dead

It sleeps it wanders wanders far
Beyond the b rizons most run
Goes blindly on from star to star
But ever more comes back to him
Who worthily will calmly wait,
Love s wake ning comes You will n t late
—James Clarence Harvey in Home Journal

A FRONTIER HERO

My first introduction to Dakota was hardly one to impress either—that is, the territory or myself—with any very great liking for the other But we were both young at that time, and Dakota at least, has greatly improved

It was early in the 70s—fifteen years ago—that I found myself on a Missouri river steamboat leaving, On the road headed up stre m I was not quite clear as to where I was going, but I had an idea that I would stay by the boat as long as my money held out—which would not be very long. I hoped at least to reach Dakota Not that I had any particular reason for going to Dakota more than to Texas but, on the other hand I had Texas been as near I should certainly have been as apt to have gone there

About all I know—or any one else for that matter—concerning Dakota was that Yankton, in the extreme southeastern part was the capital and that there was a little settlement in that region a little more in the northeastern corner, with perhaps a very few scattering settlers along the rivers elsewhere and a number of forts each with a few United States troops

The reason that I came to think I was going to explore the west was that several weeks before I had run away from home with that determination—and a very good reason, but the only one I had My reason for running away from home was even less obvious But I was away and too proud to go back—though subsequent events reduced my stock of pride several hundred per cent—if I may be allowed to put it somewhat strongly I was almost beginning to consider myself a man, though I have since looked back at the time calmly and could not remember that anybody else ever noticed as if he considered me anything more than a boy

On the occasion of which I write the boat Sadie Bolton plowed her way up the thick, muddy waters of the Missouri The mate swore at the deck hands as occasion required, the pilot swore at the river the engineer swore at the firemen and pilot by turns and the captain occasionally appeared and swore at things in general

Being of an inquiring turn of mind I explored the lower deck and got into conversation with one of the crew from him I learned that Buck Hawkins was on board I had heard of Buck Hawkins as the most dangerous man in that part of the country He staid up the river in the neighborhood of Yankton most of the time but I understood from my informant had been down to St Louis on some sort of business and was returning to Yankton I felt anxious to see him as soon as I found he was on board The man told me I doubtless could do so if I would take the trouble to hunt up the bar as he and some friends were indulging in a poker game in the immediate vicinity

I soon found the place, and to my whispered inquiry a spectator informed me which of the four gathered around the card table was Hawkins I was somewhat surprised as he did not look as I had pictured him He was small, not over five feet and seven or eight inches and evidently weighed less than 140 pounds He had brown hair and gray eyes and although his face showed determination and force, there was nothing of the reckless desperado which I knew he had the reputation of being I watched the game for some time I learned that the other three were all professional gamblers and that Hawkins was losing, The room was full of spectators, as it seemed to possess interest for every one on the boat Everybody expected trouble There were great stacks of chips and money on the table and Hawkins and the gambler opposite him each had a heavy six shooter lying on the table in front of him, while the others had similar weapons in their belts Every one knew that the gamblers were not playing a square game, and that it was only a question of time when they got all of Hawkins money That was the time trouble was expected He had been drinking heavily and should he detect them cheating it was known he would not hesitate to shoot them all unless they shot him first

All the afternoon I remained close by the table watching the game intently I had become almost as much interested as the players Hawkins' money was slowly but surely going. Once when Hawkins was dealing he happened to touch a pile of his chips and they rolled off on the floor Instantly I sprang and gathered them up and placed them on the table He just glanced at me and said 'Thank you" and was deep in the game again A few minutes later there was a jack pot Hawkins and the gambler went in They raised each other till there was several thousand dollars in it At last they laid down their hands Hawkins had four kings but the gambler had the four aces and reached for the money and chips

'I reckon that was all fair pers'n?' said Hawkins as he looked across the table at his opponent

"Yo bet it was, Buel ve know I never play no other way, replied the gambler, showing some signs of nervousness

'I m glad of it said Hawkins picking up his revolver and holding it carelessly "Ye all know what I d do if I thought it wasn t"

Sheot of course, Buck that would be all right—but it s quar an ve can bet on it '

"All right" and Hawkins made from the table and went out I saw nothing more of him that night

The next day he approached me on deck and talked a few minutes He guessed that I had run away from home and advised me to return stating that it was no country for boys I could scarcely conceive as he gave me this advice which I knew to be good that he had without doubt killed a dozen men—perhaps more But it was a fact

Hawkins left the boat at Sioux City and I went on to Yankton The next five or six weeks I spent in the vicinity of that place working on various farms I did not get very high wages but I managed to make my living After some time I hired out to a man who was driving some stock up the river to the Yankton Indian agency There were some 200 or 300 head and there were several men along with them To make this trip I had invested in a pony We arrived at the agency after several days and finding that my services would no longer be required I started to return on my pony It was opposite Niobrara Neb and had some four or five miles from the river when I met two men on horseback each leading a string of five or six horses Some of the ones which were being led were wild and were giving the men considerable trouble This I noticed, and after we I thought, making an unnecessary lot of questions concerning who I was where I came from and where I was going, one of them said

"I m sheriff down in Newbrasky, an' my posse has left by Ees got some hosses what was stole that we re takin back They don t lead very well, and I ll give you $5 to go with us this afternoon an' to morrer an' help us"

All right I said 'Where are you going to cross'

'Down at Choutcau creek'

'I should think there were better"—

'That s the best crossin 'round here—we know this country like a book'

I saw it at no information was wanted from me so I said no more and went along with them I soon saw they were remarkably well acquainted with the country and appeared to rather avoid what few roads and trails there were than otherwise We soon struck Choutcau creek and started down it, frequently crossing from one side to the other I noticed that the men were both heavily armed and appeared rather nervous and in considerable of a hurry I thought nothing of this however as nearly every body went armed, officers especially, and it was likely they wanted to make the crossing that night and possibly they feared that the thieves might attempt to recover the stock We passed through several groves of large cottonwood trees, and then turned up the river

Do you mind riding all night' asked the sheriff

"No," I replied

'I ll make it a couple o' dollars extra We want to cross up here an get cross the p int of the reservation an' over to Red Bird on the Niobrara 'fore we stop'

'Go ahead, I ll stay with you'

A little later I heard the sound of hoofs behind us This gave me no uneasiness, but the moment it struck the ears of my companions they took their Winchesters from where they were fastened on the saddle and began to look back intently A moment later a dozen horsemen came around the point of a bluff at full speed Several of the party fired at us My companions returned the shots and dashed away leaving the horses they were leading I had no doubt that the thieves from whom they had recovered the horses were in pursuit so followed as fast as I could We were in an open place near the river and headed for some cotton woods about a quarter of a mile distant Our horses were on the run, and though when I glanced back I saw that our pursuers were gaining on us still we could easily have reached the timber ahead of them had not a shot from the party behind hit the deputy sheriff He fell forward and struck the ground heavily while his horse dashed away The sheriff stopped and returned to him, while a ball whistled so uncomfortably close to my own ears that I concluded to do the same. Our pursuers came up and surrounded us It was growing quite dark by this time, and I could not well make out their features, though I thought they looked more like farmers than horse thieves In a moment my suspicions were confirmed

I reckon we ve got ye this time" said one of the party an' ye bet we ll show ye what this ere vigilance committee on siders good for hoss thieves!'

The wounded man was taken up and placed on horseback two men were detailed to guard each one of us and we started back I tried to explain my connection with the affair, but was silenced by the gruff voice of the leader, who assured me that I would have a chance to explain things at the trial This relieved me somewhat as I had no doubt that I could easily prove my innocence We rode till about midnight when we came to a small cluster of houses called Minnie Springs We drew up before a long log house, which proved to be a saloon and hotel combined The bar room was lit up and there were a number of men inside and horses tied outside They gave a loud cheer when they saw the prisoners, and there was a great deal of hurried conversation We were taken inside and placed under guard Twenty or thirty men gathered in the room, when a man said

Well, boys we ve brought em in, an we got the hosses I reckon we d better try the men an fix everything up to night The chairman will please come for'ard'

A man elbowed his way through the crowd and took his seat on a box behind a card table It was Buck Hawkins I felt still easier as I had no doubt he would recognize me and set me at liberty

The trial was very informal and the other two were quickly disposed of They claimed that they had found the horses tied further up the creek and never stole them It was admitted that perhaps they found them hidden but it was charged that some others of the gang put them there 'Besides,' said one man s pose they did find em cached—what business was they got tryin to run em out the country?

That is it said Hawkins whose judicial mind instantly grasped this important point they hadn t no business at all an I reckon we d better hang em for luck

This was assented to with a yell and Hawkins started to get up I saw that I had been included with the others and that I must crowd in my defence I accordingly asked them to hold on and told my story When I finished a short thick set man shoved his hands a little deeper into his pockets and said

Gentlemen I want to remind ye hearers that air story ocas-sionally I ove this!

This was greeted by a loud ha ha and everybody agreed to it

But see here, Hawkins I s d my heart beginning to sink you know me—you ve seen me before

Oh I reckon I seed ye once, he replied without looking at me

'Then you know I m not a horse thief

Can t say that I do I saw ye on a steamboat a couple of months ago, but hoss thieves can ride on steamboats

Like nearly everything else this was agreed to with loud applause I saw that my chances were growing de perate and used every argument in my power to convince them that I was innocent The men I had fallen in with put in their testimony in my behalf but to no effect They were especially anxious to see me hang after one of the committee closely scrutinized me and identified me as Billings one of the leaders of the gang

He looks some but he s hand one explained the man So it was settled that I should hang with the others All seemed to be in favor of carrying the sentence out immediately Here Hawkins rose and said

Gentlemen, it wouldn't be a fair shake after the other boys—wait till mornin till they come in to help Besides they may bring in some more of the gang an we can string em all up together

This was agreed to as readily as everything else and we were taken to an empty log house a little distance from the rest and three men detailed to guard us

We were each given a blanket, and I wrapped mine about me and sank down in a corner with the most terrible feeling I had ever experienced My past life came before me vividly and my mother and the home I had so recently left with out even a rose up before me and caused me more bitter anguish than it seemed I could endure My companions imbibed by a desperate lot and perhaps by former hair breadth escapes conversed in whispers for some time and I seemed to take it very coolly After some time the leader said

Young feller, I reckon ye ve got to dance on air long with us

Whether I replied or not I do not remember but he continued

I m sorry ye got into it but we ll woot we d get was all right If they swing we yes Keep up and show we re sand They say ye re a hoss thief act s if ye was one A feller can t die but once and with the philosophical reflection he rolled him self in his blanket and he and his crony soon were soon fast asleep

I tossed and roll I in the corner unable to sleep and I might almost say unable to keep awake I felt dazed and stupid

It must have been 3 o clock when I was startled by the door opening, and one of the guards stepping in He came over to my corner and told me to come out I did so and as I stepped through the door I saw a man on horseback and another horse saddled and bridled

'There s your hoss said the man as he leaned down from the saddle, and I recognized his voice as that of Hawkins 'Get on an' I ll show ye out o this

At first I could hardly comprehend him The prospect of deliverance—and that by the judge who sentenced me—fairly overpowered me He warned me to be quiet and I scrambled on my pony and rode away by Hawkins side none of the guards offering any resistance

We rode for some distance in silence Then Hawkins said

There s a loose hoss in the floor an' they ll think we got out the race I can t go with you very far, but I reckon we can get away Keep north o Yankton an don t show yerself to anybody if ye can help it Skip down into Iowa an' then go home an stay there'

I did so that I replied, "if I get away"

That s right—this is no country for boys Ye did me a little favor pickin up them chips on the boat that time an I m willin to do as much for ye'

Why Hawkins I can t tell you how thankful I am—but that was no favor I did on the boat—nothing at all and this saving, my life—that is the difference'

Oh that s all right—no difference at all—jes what we both had a chance to do, an neither of us couldn t do no more Don't say no more I out that I knew ye didn t steal them hosses an' didn t want to see ye hang, for it

'But how did you know I didn t have something to do with it after all'

Why cuss it ye see I stole the hoss myself'

You?'

Yes, me an' some other fellers We cached them up on Choutcau creek an' these Nebraska fellers tried to run 'em off I reckon the most health o the community demands that they swing'

'But was that crowd how e—that is—were they all your friends

Oh no some of em were farmers Ye see I'm chairman of the Anti Horse Thief society and all my gang are prominent members We have to have in some o the farmers an other people to lend respectability to the society ye know but I m elected chairman every time, an we generally put the outsiders in as vice presidents or something I find my position mighty handy in my profession Well I can t go any further with ye, many long an I reckon you ll be all right though the vice presidents will be lookin for ye in the mornin an we may has to hunt easy like ourselves Go back home an' stay there!

He turned and rode back in the gray dawn of morning I went on as fast as possible and got safely out of the country I went home and apprenticed it and when I struck the territory again five years after I can truly say that it was with regret that I learned that Buel Hawkins had been treacherously shot and killed by a member of his own gang who was also treasurer of the Anti Horse Thief association —Dakota Bell

Where Are the Manly Boys

Can you find me in any of our great cities a manly boy?

If so, he is an exception Where are the roystering youths of our early days? Where the boys who defied the police upset ash barrels raced around the block played ball in defiance of authority rumbled trees flew kites played marbles wrestled with each other in the dust, had hearty appetites red cheeks sturdy muscles and dirty hands?

You can t find them

There is no such thing in existence within the bounds of my city Your boys now are milksops with long frock coats and dude collars that hold their chins in all things on their fingers and jewels on their shirt fronts pale weed eyed pussy fisted, cigarette stinking machines If in the very heyday of youth when red blood should pump thro their veins with the vigor of an avalanche if when sleep should be sweet and restless occupation a continuous desire they are flabby muscled feeble kneed listless as to manner aping the manners and fashions of the vile, what will they be when age settles upon them and the duties of life confront them? And yet these are to be the hands of our girls these effeminate pulpy monkeyfied bibblings are to be the fathers of our grandchildren whose voices are to shape the destinies of the republic whose faculties are to be the prop of great enterprises in years to come—Joe Howard s Letter

Mexican Lovers Guide

There is on sale everywhere and in universal use a cheaply printed little pamphlet entitled El Secretario de los Amantes It is the guide and hand book of lovers It contains the language of flowers the scientific use of the fan and parasol, and handling of the sombrero the language of fan the language of fruits the meaning of the veiled meet the handkerchief emblems of de fiance the hours of day and night in making appointments the use of the numerals in cipher writing, several short chapters on the conduct of a love affair and the deaf mute alphabet for each hand This literature seems to be more studied than any other of the republic—Charles Dudley Warner in Harper s Magazine

All genuine truth is orthodox—Uncle Lock

TROPHIES OF THE WAR.

A GLANCE AT THE CAPTURED CONFEDERATE FLAGS

Story Told by the Emblems of a Lost Cause—Banners of Silk and Banners of Tatters—How the Flags Are Kept

Carried by an elevator five stories up under the roof of the war department almost burning in this Washington summer weather the key being turned by my guide in the door of an attic room I took an instant I ten a little space hardly more than ten feet square nearly within reaching distance on all sides of these battered mementos of the war the very mention of which has set afire the hearts of 60 000 000 of people—a few days started with the capt ive wash of patriotism But the first thought on seeing them in this quiet up spice of attic is of the smallness of the cause to the size of the effect The flags heaped about the room appear at first sight only a handful at the most but counted carefully there are 700 in all over 500 of them being Confederate and the remainder Federal flags recaptured from their captors One half of the entire number are attached to their staves as they were originally when the flags of the two sections being stacked in separate masses against two sides of the room facing the officer hall folded and pinned flat from pegs on poles on the opposite walls The sight of the Stars and Stripes keeps always familiar But the first look at the dark red heap of the banners of the rebellion piled here against the side of the attic blots out in sixty five years from the memory and brings back as if it were yesterday the red years when they waved at the head of their regiments There is hardly a flag among them all that has not its history recorded in the book in the hands of the keeper of the room All nearly are riddled with bullets and many have been carried through such battles as the Wilderness and the second Bull Run were shot literally into tatters and almost unrecognizable spans of rag

A SIGNIFICANT CONTRAST

The contrast in the appearance of the southern and Union standards is a significant one of the history of the war The latter are clogged on clean polished poles and are of firm rich material many of them of silk showing an abundance in the north of the fabrics of which they continued to be made The majority of the Confederate flags are of the wretchedest shoddy bunting, miserable in color in substance while great numbers of them are mounted on rude unbarked rods and saplings hastily cut from the woods on the march—recalling the blockade and the pinching days when with half fallen on a section without manufactures and the intense, desperate purpose of a people for self sacrifices and absorbed every thought but the winning of their fight

Many of the flags lying folded in the boxes and taken out to be exhibited by the guardian of the room recall still more vividly the narrow straits of rebellion on its last legs being literally independent of dissemination in color and made of patches from women s dresses and under skirts of nearly every hue and material—pitiful reminders of the Spartan poverty and courage that were still to foul of their end There are some exceptions however in this storeroom of battle trophies to these memories of the stormy days of the war for the south The attendant drew from the pigeon holes on the walls and unfolded for my inspection three or four magnificent banners of heavy silk fringed with tassels of gold and ornamented with pictures in oil and rich embroideries on a field of blue These flags represent the early and halcyon days of the lost cause, when they were made by local associations of ladies and presented to the militia companies which carried them One of those flags belonged to the Appalachicola Guard whose name is stitched in old letters on its fold above the exultant motto 'In God is Our Trust' 'Our Rights We Will Maintain' The finest of them all is the banner presented by the ladies of Norfolk to the Norfolk Light artillery' with an oil portrait of Washington in the center of its field the motto on the reverse side being the same as the o of the flag just described

LUXURY IN DESIGNS

The days when the Confederate armies could afford such luxury in ensigns quickly passed away however as is evidenced by the collection representing every period of the war In the beginning of the civil war the design of the flag carried by the southern regiments was that of the Stars and Bars—two red bars and one white—changing at a later period to a St Andrew s field with the Southern Cross resembling the British Union Jack A study of the record kept by the war department of the name and capture of each of these flags though a work of days would be of intense interest to the veteran soldier It would recall to him the episodes of triumph on half the fields of the civil war The sight of the flags themselves would do something more—quicken long hearts beats with memories of the great fight That not a few of these standards have been the centers of deadly personal encounter is evident from the numerous blood stains still traceable upon them The staves also of many of them are notched with the gnaw of bullets the lead in some instances piercing their centers and remaining imbedded in the wood Everything, in fact, in the appearance of the whole collection, as it is piled here in the narrow garret faded and soiled and tattered, shows that these are no banners of holiday parade but have passed through the fire and extremity of actual war—the sorrowful weeds blasted and fallen from the wrath To myself not a soldier but a resident of Washington during the war period I recalled the stirring incidents of their presentation to the war department as they were brought straight from the fields of their capture

On one of those occasions thirty of these standards as I remember were carried three two days after the fight at Winchester by a delegation of soldiers who themselves had actually seized them in the head Stanton, the grim secretary sat bent Stanton loved results, and these were the palpable evidences of triumph Coming out of the lion s den of his office he took each soldier by the hand and welcomed them as a body with a speech As the little group stood before his door listening to his address the captured standards held above their heads in the narrow hall of the old war department made a picturesque cloud of color which together with the entire scene it was not easy to forget When the affair was over the soldiers started again for the field and Stanton taking Custer s arm walked slowly down the steps of the war office Such was his habit with any of the brilliant leaders of the war after a visit to his department —William Jackson Armstrong in New York World

It were better to have conquered one true heart than England —Dickens.

Varied Tastes of Boarders.

Among a lot of boarders there are always a few who will kindly look after your interests You If a man go out occasi ll they will remark you are out a dent If one speaks of ladies they will y ar ladys man and if one ment he m been in the company of a lit e more re ladies in a week they will c ey Why you are indeed very much of a lady s man They will even s ome to su et it at marriage would be rare ye n for you and will try to urt The network of circumstances which k ept you single If one talks of ph y s name on good natured and t ow him from all sides It is hard to oppo e the attacks of lady boarders and they will d p up a good deal of your life out of you This is the way they do at our fe l house

But the saddest matter of them all is th s ories they tell We hear them recited every day of such ge that their oldest jokes makes us shed tears in pity for their decayed originality The red headed girl still lives with us and it makes a man hot to think what we will have next Then there is brought in once a week or fortnight a turkey from the paper to be read We have one publisher who is coming to train for the physical culture it will give him there is the lawyer who talks of boiler trusts and points of law and of justice so much so by the mob but now he saved the trust tells us of the beauty of the sunrises glow and in the evening shadows paints the city red the mountain scenes us with records from the master and write the worthy ones to wake from their long sleep their choice would be eternal punishment to that of listening to interpretations like these Then there are those who discover something funny in one whom no one else has so far known to say a witty thing who will touch that one up to get his wit and there set and coolly sip We have the young married couples who come to us fresh from the fields of matrimony whose tender touches of love hum, our hearts in sympathy with them and make us wish we could be like one of these And so we have a house hold variegated and even boisterous that we m n not swim, too for any way and some one to knock the points off it every corner — Will C in Chicago Herald

The Travels of Chinatown

The highbinders are the bravoes of Chinatown wherever Chinatown exists in this country They form a gang of toughs who live by blackmail and violence They are ready to commit any crime for pay In San Francisco, what little Miss Vixen would call their tricks and manners are well known

The Chinese colonies are governed by laws enacted within themselves The Chinaman does not go to our courts when he has trouble with a fellow heathen He appeals to a sort of star chamber of his own creation and thus assaults and death are meted out by it according to its judgment These decisions the highbinder is employed to enforce Things are probably as bad with us as they are in San Francisco but the highbinder is such an essential to the Chinese social economy that I should be surprised to hear that he has no existence here

The ordinary weapon of this leprous ruffian during my time in San Francisco was an iron bar attached loosely to his wrist with a leathern thong The bar was short and ponderous, and was carried concealed in his flowing sleeve A tap of it would knock a man senseless A blow with the leverage given it by the thong would strike a man dead The highbinders did its work effectually and it made no noise For more serious operations a short handled hatchet was also utilized This was also carried in the sleeve The heavy head was sharpened to a razor edge One blow would divide the hardest skull like a new cheese All Chinese murders in those days were committed with the hatchet or the bar The revolver only came in later, and has never been popular The noise it makes probably shades the susceptible nervous organization of the highbinder too much—Alfred Trumble in New York News

An Offended Author s Atonement

Just before Mortimer Collins death he happened in some way to run counter to the prejudices of one of the most brilliant and original of men of letters with whom he was personally acquainted His sin brought upon his head—in The Athenaeum or Notes and Queries I think—a very lava flood of scathing denunciation from the offended Olympian Before he had time to answer Mortimer Collins was dead Three years later when his widow was in trouble at Isleworth and saw no one but little maid refused to unlock the gate to a white haired burly stranger Standing outside he shyly murmured one long absent a friend of Edmund Yates This acted like magic as many were the pockets and letters the girl had posted to that address and he was shown in Mrs Mortimer Collins I think Yes God bless you take this

He thrust a roll of bills into her hand and was off in his carriage again without another word leaving her to look blankly after him It was a little time before she learned that her visitor was Charles Reade and it at the touch kindness was his atonement for his haste He kept the kindness up and one of the first literary boarders who came to Inkhorn Frances Collins binders it her Isiburne house was Charles Reade It was not long before his death —Temple Bar

Farming as a Profession

I do not know one educated young man of American birth who thinks of farming as a profession I have sat for ten minutes over this paper trying to recall an individual who had ever given favorably of agriculture as a vocation to live by Farming appears to his completely pushed out of the thoughts of young men in the eastern states as desirable career It is not this one what strikes a man in the founders and first rulers of which were farmers almost to a man According to a recent statement a considerable number of students in our colleges willing to go into foreign countries as missionaries and all the professions open to have some attraction for the young and ambitious excepting alone this first and chief of all the cultivation of the soil—James Parton in New York Mail and Express

A Personal Explanation

A recent issue of the Arizona Howler contains the following personal explanation 'We must apologize for the wretched appearance of the Howler this week as we have been utterly unable to do the paper justice Our wife arrived from the east early in the week and instead of flirting it out with the lady we married since coming to the place they both fell upon us and pounded us very nearly to jelly While we explain that we write this holding the pencil with our teeth the reader will fully see how impossible it was for us to make this issue what we would desire'—New York Tribune

THE BUILDER

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JAMES BUCHANAN AT COURT

The Trouble He Had With Mme Piedmont—His Court Dress

While the dress question was still under consideration parliament met and it was announced by the queen Lord Carnarvon received a circular from him to be present and it was that no one would be admitted who was not in full court dress The result was that Lord Carnarvon did not go and his absence called forth the comments of the newspapers He writes home to the state department that he has determined to wear no gold lace or embroidery at court and that he had expressed a desire to the master of ceremonies to appear at court in such a dress as might be agreeable to the queen and still not be much different from that of the American citizen It was then suggested to Buchanan that he might have the civil dress of George Washington But he was fashionless fellow and claimed that if he were to put on this dress and wear it at one of our presidents receptions I would be the subject of ridicule for life and further that he considered it an presumption for him to affect the style of dress of the father of his country

His wife is shown in his letters to his niece Harriet Lane who was expecting a visit him in England He feels he is that he shall not be invited to the court reception upon the account and that if he is not he will not think he dropped by London society in general in which case Miss Lane had better remain at home The day before the first levee of the queen he writes that his appearance there in a suit of plain cloth will be his no doubt produce quite a sensation and become a subject of gossip for the whole court Put he had much the mother in view when Sir Edward Cust at whose assembly he attended appeared in the dress sword to his ordinary clothes and thus solved the difficulty

He says writing to Harriet Lane I appeared at the levee on Wednesday last in just such a dress as I recommend to the presidents one hundred times A black coat white waistcoat and cravat and black pantaloons and dress buttons with the addition of a very plain black handled and black lined dress sword Do to gratify those who have yielded so much and to distinguish me from the upper class servant I knew that I would be received in my dress that I might wear But could not have anticipated that I should be received in so kind and distinguished a manner Having yielded the did not do things by halves As I approached the queen in each bow and courtesy made it up her countenance—as much as to say You are the first gentleman who ever appeared before me in court in such a dress' I confess that I never felt more proud of being an American than when I stood in the brilliant circle in the simple dress of an American citizen

This remained Buchanan s dress during the remainder of his mission and he was one of the most popular foreign ministers of American history—Frank C Carpenter in American Magazine

"Canary Birds of the Factory

Here comes a boy with his mother's canary birds was a street car remark of a thoughtless young man as a troop of bright young girls emerged from a large manufacturing establishment It brings a smile to the lips of the little piece of femininity beside him Such a funny joke to those little bits of humanity It scarcely pays to be indignant with these silly things yet when one knows the starving worth of many of the workers it is hard to repress indignation A group of young men no matter how lowly the work, are never decried objects of derision These girls however many of them are continually subjected to such taunts

The writer late one evening called on one of these canary birds She had a penalty of home—one room—was as graciously tendered as though the cage was gilded It was the dinner hour A little table in one corner a cup of tea bread and butter to have always just bread and butter and tea Two and one an invalid to live on $3 or at most $4 a week The conversation turned to factory work 'I am never ashamed of my own work though it was hard at first This girl is one of many who hurry from factory work to cheerless rooms and scanty meals yet they are self respecting and noble in their endeavors —New Orleans Picayune

A Student in Paris

The great principle is to do as in as far as possible with the necessities in favor of all manner of luxuries Young French man will like a miserable room in the sixth story with a brick floor and no carpet and will go without a fire even in the coldest days of winter when by paying twenty francs more in the month he might have a large comfortable room well heated and two stories lower down Monsieur, I pray you she answered her interrogator Some days, yes sometimes—and an expressive shrug told the dull mass and depression in business that occasionally reigns over the tiny pie bazar—New Orleans Times Democrat

Manipulation of Coffee

The municipal laboratory of Paris has been engaged in examining the fraudulent manipulation of coffees, the fraud consisting in the manipulation of the green berries and the moistening of the dried During drying by heat coffees lose from 17 to 19 per cent of their weight, according to their kind and age To compensate this loss the dealers often endeavor to replace the water but this is only practicable by the condensation of steam in the mass Twenty per cent of water may thus be added without the coffee appearing moist, but instead of being hard and crisp between the teeth the berries are tough and elastic Coffee which has been roasted and then moistened loses part of its water on exposure to the air, and to prevent the loss the grains are often coated with glycerine palm oil or even vaseline The densities of such coffees are higher than those of normal roasted specimens —Boston Budget

What Mr Plaine s Boys Say

In conversation the Blaine boys said that their father did not always succeed in producing people who attempted to take up his time when he required it for business Said one of them I have known father to get into conversation with persons whom he had never met before and allow them to talk to him for an hour while he let pressing engagements go unmet He has no capacity for saying to such people that he must be excused It is partly because he is so tender about offending people less on account of himself than on account of their possible sensitiveness —New York Tribune

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PIE IN THE SOUTH

New Englanders Pet is Very Highly Esteemed in New Orleans

There are quite many different kinds of pie from the currant and pumpkin varieties of colder climate to that justly famous confection sometimes cooked in an earthen crock and then again embroidered with leather trappings called the Italian pie Not feeling competent to give so complex subject fully, or give an intelligent response on the question named the reporter visited some of the most prominent merchants and merchant princes of New Orleans gathering a few interesting facts in regard to the trade

The first colored policeman called on was a full powerful man, whose unusual development of muscle showed the effect of his labor in this line He makes a tour of the town twice every day, save Sunday when the law confines his sales to a few local and strictly private customers

Pies vary with the season all except our Dapples known to the craft as the old reliable You see, the vender continued I have all kinds—peach potatoe sweet mince cherry apple and cranberry I believe I am the only merchant in this city able to show a cranberry pie in June and I m proud of it They ain t easy things to keep neither but I person must turn and understand their nature Now I ll show you can t our bound cranberry—it s impossible Just as fast as you get em stewed down and stopped up just that soon they blow the very hands off the pies They make such strong vapor you can t hold them down I humor things like that I bile mine down, leave the pan open give em plenty of room and they never seem to care about making a fuss I say now what I said at first—this is kind of fruit you can t air bound and it ain t any use to try

I find the went on with most interesting sketches and newsboys eats the biggest number of pies straight along during the week Negroes eats 'em too but they have so much steam up at night to do it in the customers that if under spikes their fast for sweets I make every dime one of them you see in my basket fresh every morning and I make em myself I went here cry woman found my wool I ain t got the strength or the discretion to make pies according to my notion I slip up the pastry light and easy and have my greens ready to lay fillin Some Dutchee other the boys left them off, and the last have all over crust

Bout 1 pm I can t fooled easy I can tell most every time when a man picks over my pies smellin and snuffin as if I m shore they s el nu and if I make certain the faint wasn t spiled, I know his change is scarce I eat the pie mighty slow givin him plenty of time to get the nickel before I lay the pie down

The next party interviewed was an ancient bright colored mulatto woman wearin a purple dress and sun bonnet the picture of cleanliness She sat on a stool beside her stand the wares protected by a tent of mosquito netting All the day long her stick moves ceaselessly to man streamers fluttering to the terror of every sort of insect The merchandise was sociable and communicative Said she was a Creole woman and had cooked in a rich family before the war After free time came she drifted into restaurant life but her rough experience Gave that up and tried private catering again but failing were so different from old times she couldn t endure it and set up her little stand which had been a land mark for ten years past Now mousieu, I m poor she answered her interrogator Some days yes sometimes—and an expressive shrug told the dullness and depression in business that occasionally reigns over the tiny pie bazar—New Orleans Times Democrat

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